

NO. 2642

APRIL 26, 1906

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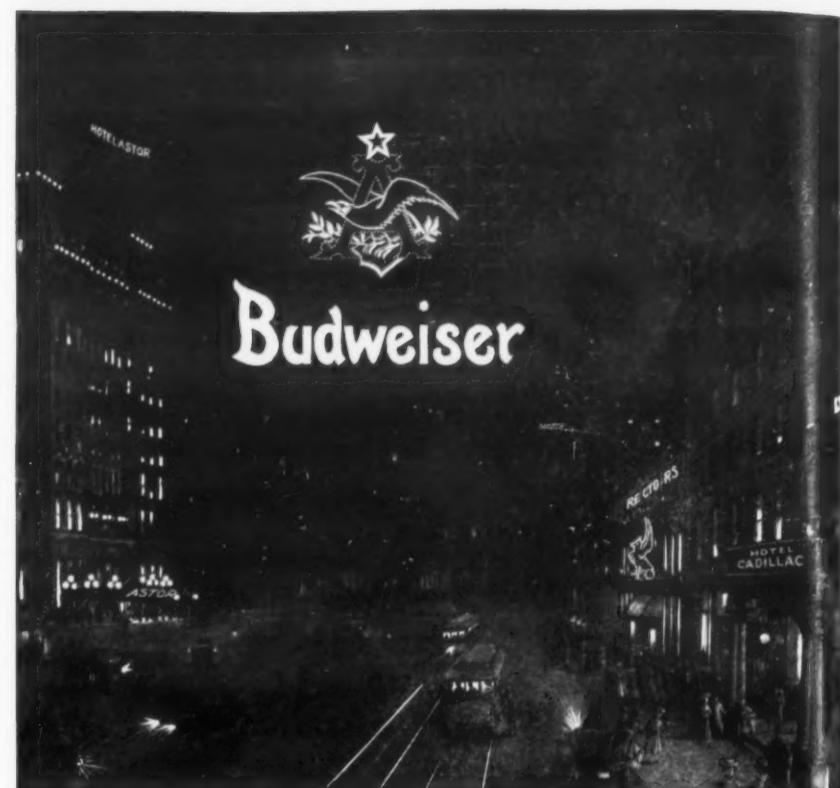
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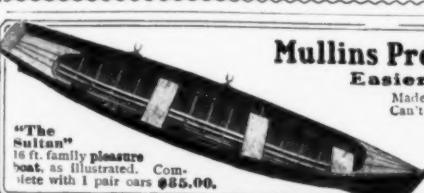
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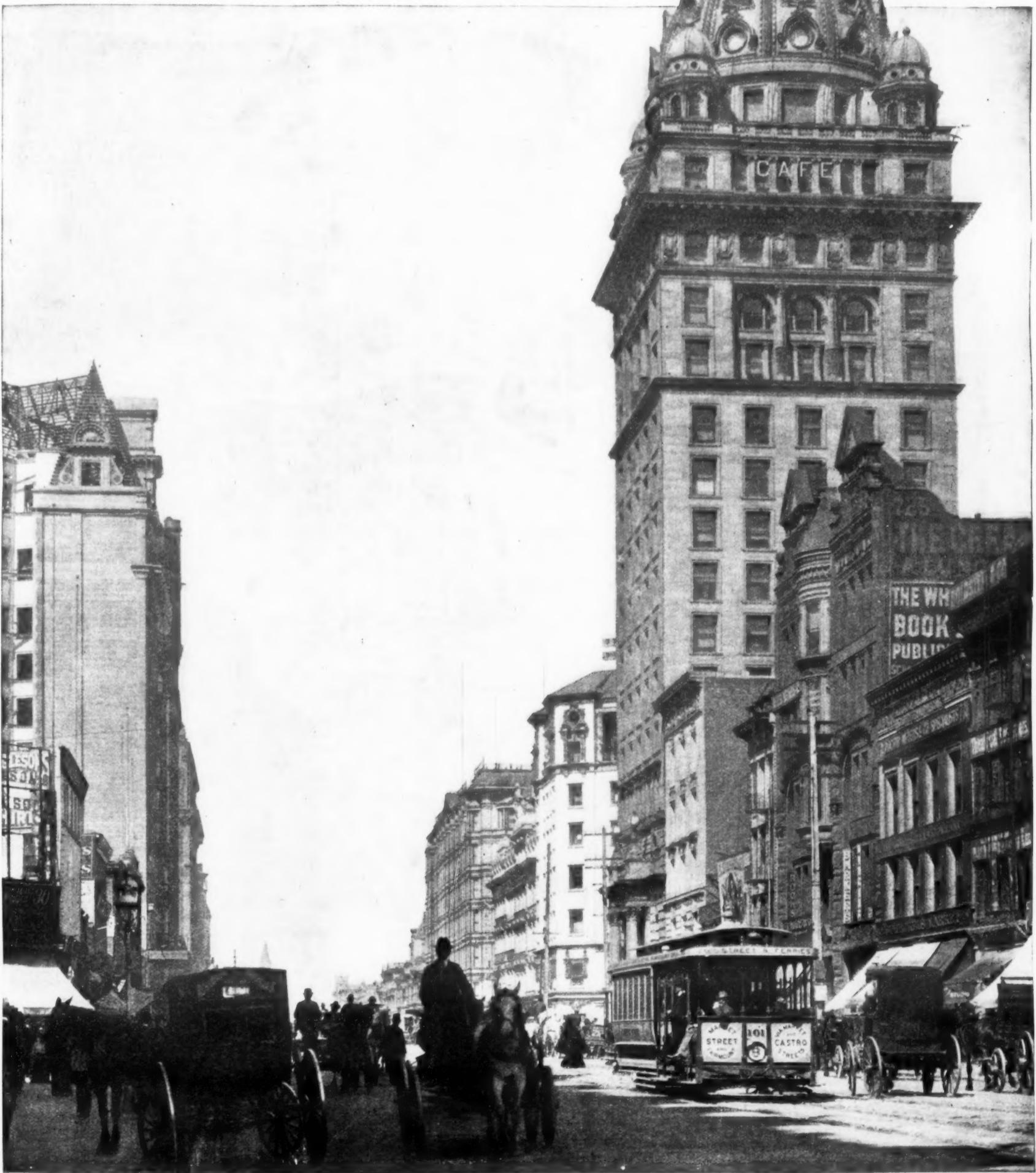
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. CII. No. 2642

New York, April 26, 1906

PRICE
TEN CENTS



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THE EARTHQUAKE CALAMITY WHICH DEVASTATED THE PACIFIC COAST.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco, in the heart of the most severely shaken district. The buildings along Market Street, the chief business avenue of the city, including those shown in the picture, were shattered by the shocks and afterward swept by fire. In San Francisco alone \$200,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, 1,000 lives were lost and 100,000 persons were rendered homeless. Many other cities on the coast were shaken, with the loss of much property and many lives.

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CII.

No. 2644

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

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Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, April 26, 1906

Our Wretched Consular Service.

IT IS TO be regretted that the Pierce report on the condition of American consulates in the East was not made public while the consular reorganization bill was under discussion in Congress. Had it been, it would have supplied in itself an irrefutable argument in favor of enacting the Lodge bill in its original form, with its provisions for eliminating partisanship and the spoils doctrine from the administration of the consular service. For the evil conditions disclosed by the Pierce report would never have been possible had the appointments to consulates in the East, and elsewhere, been made on the score of merit, faithfulness, and proved efficiency, as President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and the agencies working for consular reform have all along urged. It is stated on good authority that every consular official named by Assistant Secretary Pierce as guilty of corrupt, unseemly and immoral conduct secured his appointment solely through political and partisan influence, and in several conspicuous cases these men retained their offices through the same influence long after their unfitness had been demonstrated and known to all the world. Thus, while no less than eighty-two charges had been filed against Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, his political "pull" at home had availed to prevent his removal until an administration came into power in which "pulls" have cut very little figure.

Had the Lodge bill been enacted with all its original provisions, as recommended by the President and by the business organizations represented in the national consular reform convention, it would not only have prevented a recurrence of such disgraceful appointments as those of Goodnow at Shanghai and Wade at Canton, but would have afforded a practical guarantee that the consular service everywhere would be henceforth free from the malign influence of political jobbers and other petty and selfish interests. Nevertheless, there is reason for hope and encouragement in the consular reorganization bill as finally passed; its best provisions were stricken out in the House and the Senate, but much that is good remains. The re-classification of the consulates, the changes from fees to salaries, the restrictions put upon private gains, and the provision for regular inspection are all calculated to tone up the service and lift it to a level commensurate with the character, dignity, and influence of the American government.

In the hands of Secretary Root it is certain that the new American consular system will be so established and administered that the country will no longer have reason to be ashamed of its representatives in any part of the world. Both President Roosevelt and the secretary may be relied upon not to make appointments solely to please the patronage-hunters, as has been the practice in the past. It is clear, however, that the permanent body recently organized at Washington to promote consular reform, as well as all other agencies and all persons having a similar end in view, has much important work yet to do before we shall have as good a consular service as England or Germany.

The discussion of the Lodge bill in both houses of Congress showed a singular unwillingness on the part of many able and intelligent men to take a broad and statesmanlike view of this subject, and to legislate upon it as the light of experience in this and other lands, and the united and unanimous voice of the most enlightened sentiment of the country, demanded that they should do. The case furnished only another illustration of the tenacity of the spoils system and the indisposition of a large class of legislators to subordinate their personal and selfish interests to the public good. If anything can open the eyes of these

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

obstructionists to the evils which their action serves to perpetuate, one might think the disgraceful revelations of the Pierce report would do it.

Senator Knox's Great Speech.

ONE OF the most luminous addresses which the railway-rate regulation question called out in the Senate was that which was delivered by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. Many years have passed since Pennsylvania has had a man in the Senate whose words on any large issue would attract attention. The two Camerons, father and son, and the elder Cameron's pupil, Matthew S. Quay, knew a great deal about packing caucuses, capturing conventions, raising campaign contributions and running canvasses, but the country was not especially interested in those subjects. Mr. Penrose belongs to the same guild of statesmen.

But Senator Knox is a man who has something to say on an issue of grave national concern, and knows how to say it effectively. The Hepburn bill, in its shape when it passed the House, left the railroads virtually at the mercy of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Knox, while conceding that the commission ought to have power to fix maximum rates in cases where shippers complain of extortion, and where the commission takes the shippers' view, insists that the roads should be privileged to make an immediate appeal to the courts if they object to the commission's ruling. The Senator not only showed that this court-review privilege was demanded as a matter of justice to the roads, but that if the law lacked this privilege it would be declared unconstitutional.

As Attorney-General during the time that President Roosevelt was making his successful attacks on the Northern Securities Company and other combines, and as a man who made a close study of corporation and constitutional law, Senator Knox was in a position to speak with authority on these points. And the President as well as the Senate was convinced. An interest which, like the railroads, represents property worth \$16,000,000,000, which was the amount of the aggregate wealth of the United States at the time of Lincoln's first election, and which employs more men than were in the combined armies of Oyama and Linievitch in Manchuria at the time of the peace of Portsmouth, has some rights which the country ought to feel bound to respect. The railway-rate regulation issue has several sides. The interests of the public, of the shippers, and of the railroads should all be guarded in dealing with this vast question.

Not since Buchanan's time in the Senate, almost two-thirds of a century ago, has Pennsylvania had a man in that chamber who could speak with such power and such authority on any large issue as Philander C. Knox does to-day.

Economics in Public Printing.

THE WORK of the special committee appointed by the President to effect economies in the government printing bills will be greatly facilitated by the recent passage, at the instance of Senator Platt, chairman of the joint printing investigation commission, of two resolutions for the correction of existing abuses. The effect of these resolutions, now become law, will be to save about two million dollars annually—a result largely to be attributed to the practical business sense of Mr. Platt and his colleagues on the commission. The investigations of the commission disclosed two glaring defects in the present laws governing the printing and distribution of public documents: First, that all publications are printed to the full limit authorized by law; second, that, so far as the congressional distribution is concerned, documents are distributed through the Senators and Representatives on a pro-rata basis, without regard to the probable needs of their respective constituencies. Thus a member of Congress representing a Bowery district has placed to his credit the same number of copies of a report on irrigation of arid lands as a Montana Representative.

The new measures authorize the printing of any given public document in an edition the size of which is proportioned to the probable demand for it. If this demand is underestimated, a second or any number of editions (up to the whole number of copies authorized by law) may be issued. The economies which will be effected by this provision may be measured when it is known that of the bound edition of the *Congressional Record* for the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress (93,100 volumes, costing \$122,323.69) 61,565 volumes, which cost the government \$76,340.60, remain uncalled for in the folding-rooms of the Senate and House. The additional cost for printing the *Record* in two editions instead of one would have been \$1,225—a net saving of \$75,115.60. In order that the responsibility for the printing and distribution of documents may be plainly indicated, the new legislation provides that the congressional allotment of appropriations for public printing shall be charged only with its *pro-rata* share of the expense of these publications, based upon the number of copies actually furnished to Congress for distribution, regardless of the cost of type-setting, stereotyping, and illustration, and that the executive departments, bureaus and independent offices from which the reports emanate shall be charged with the cost of plates and illustrations, plus their proportionate share of the cost of printing, based upon the number of copies distributed by them.

The adoption of such a policy should result in a closer scrutiny by the responsible heads of the departments and bureaus of the matter which Congress is asked to print, and should make it easy to place the responsibility for extravagance where it belongs.

April 26, 1906

The Plain Truth.

THE FACTS disclosed by recent police investigations in New York, showing that some of the most unspeakable dens of infamy in the city are actually owned by men of wealth and high social standing, and in some cases by church members, are by no means new, but they ought to be sufficient to make an end of this kind of partnership. This could be done by a law providing for the punishment of the owners as well as the disorderly occupants of evil resorts. This would make it exceedingly difficult to use a place for vicious and unlawful purposes unless the occupant also became the owner. As matters stand, the professedly respectable owners of these resorts endeavor to shield themselves behind the statement that the rental of their property is in the hands of agents, and they cannot be supposed to know in every case the character and business of their tenants. As an excuse for deriving revenue from brothels and gambling-dens, this will hardly bear washing, and it ought to be made as indefensible in a court of law as it is in the court of morals and common decency.

THE WORK of passing the reform bills recommended by the famous Armstrong insurance investigation committee is going on at Albany. It is a very serious business to undertake to change the insurance laws of a great State like New York, especially if it involves a complete upsetting of existing methods of conducting business, whether good or bad. Reform in some essentials is necessary. Even the companies concede this, and the new legislation has been devised with the greatest care. It has been shown that the great insurance companies of New York are the custodians of hundreds of millions of dollars. These vast sums have been largely invested in securities, most of them good beyond question. The recommendation that the Legislature provide stringent rules to govern investments by life-insurance companies is timely, but it must not involve radical and sudden changes. It will not do to unsettle values of hundreds of millions of securities in a day. Changes of this drastic nature require time, thought, and patience. The tendency is always to make haste when public clamor demands it, and repentance, as usual, comes at leisure. These are things to be borne in mind in connection with proposed legislative reforms, and it is well that we have in Governor Higgins at the head of the State a man whose business abilities, experience, judgment, and integrity are beyond question.

THAT THE "gospel of good roads" has not been preached in vain to the citizens nor to the Legislature of New York is made evident by the recent annual report of State Comptroller Kelsey, who himself has been an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of this form of public improvement. The report shows that under the amendment to the State constitution adopted last fall, enabling the State to bond itself to the amount of \$50,000,000 in aid of highway improvement, the annual outlay for repair of ordinary roads under the money system, which now reaches nearly \$600,000, will be increased to nearly \$1,000,000 as additional towns adopt the plan before a maximum annual outlay is attained. It is also shown that if the bonds for the fifty millions are issued at three per cent. interest it will entail a tax upon the assessed valuation of all State property amounting to only a little over twenty-seven cents upon each thousand dollars. Surely no public-spirited citizen will object to this addition to his taxes for such a purpose. Under the new and generous provision for highway improvement by the State, it remains only for the towns to do their share to secure for the commonwealth before many years a system of public roads which will add immeasurably to the value of all property and equally to the comfort and pleasure of the traveling public.

IF THE New England Breeders' Club proceeds with its one-million race-track course at Salem, N. H., it must do so without gambling adjuncts. The Supreme Court of the State has so decided. Several months ago a committee of prominent New Hampshire citizens, headed by President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, submitted to Governor McLane and council the following question: "Whether the New England Breeders' Club is authorized by its charter to maintain a common gambling-place, or permit the use of its premises as such, if the promoting and permitting of betting, book-making, or pool-selling upon horse-races constitutes that offense." The decision of the Supreme Court, to which the inquiry was submitted, is that the charter confers no such right as that mentioned, and that book-making and pool-selling would be a violation of the law and punishable by civil as well as criminal action. The New England Breeders' Club copied the Percy-Gray law of New York in its charter, in the belief that this would give its gambling outfit the same exemption from the New Hampshire laws against gambling that the racing interests have enjoyed in New York. The New Hampshire judges, however, have taken a proper view of the petty and contemptible trickery of the Percy-Gray business and set it aside, as would have been done by the New York courts had they been as mindful of public morals as they were of legal technicalities. It now remains to be seen whether the New England Breeders' Club will maintain its track at Salem without gambling. If it is the high-class enterprise that its promoters have claimed it to be, it should be able to keep up "the sport of kings" without the aid of bookmakers.

: : : PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT : : :

EVEN SO great a man as Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian writer, has found that he cannot safely defy the American sense of propriety. Having come to this country to plead the cause of the revolutionists in his fatherland, he was speedily scandalized and ejected from three New York hotels because it had been disclosed that the woman accompanying him, and bearing his name, was a Russian actress and not his lawfully wedded wife, the latter having been left behind in Russia. It is likely that this scandal will to a large extent nullify the success of Gorky's mission here. Gorky is no merely theoretic reformer and academic champion of popular rights. He has proved the sincerity of his sentiments in practical fashion,

MAXIM GORKY,
The Russian writer and revolutionist, who was ejected from three New York hotels.

and has suffered imprisonment because of activity in the cause to which he devoted a fortune. He was warmly welcomed here not only by exiles from Czardom, but also by Americans of every class. It is probable that his appeals for aid for the wretched Russian masses will now not be lavishly responded to. Gorky is a radical social democrat. He boldly proclaims that he and his co-workers aspire to nothing less than establishing a republic in Russia. He expresses a low opinion of Count Witte, and declares that the duma, or national assembly, will not avail for the liberation of Russia. In his view the Russians can secure freedom only through civil war.

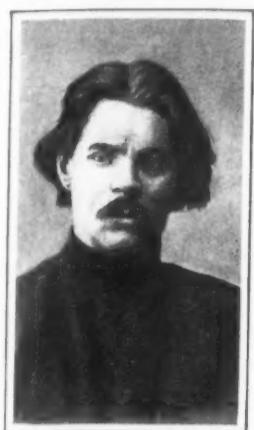
OXIDENTAL COLLEGE, a Presbyterian institution at Los Angeles, Cal., is congratulating itself, as well it may, upon securing John Willis Baer as its president. Mr. Baer, though still a young man, has already filled a good many years with highly useful service, first as secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and more recently as one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. In both of these capacities he has become widely and favorably known as a man of great energy and abounding enthusiasm in good work. Occidental College is one of the new educational institutions of the Pacific coast, and it needs a man with just such qualities as Mr. Baer possesses to build it up and make it strong.

PROFESSOR JAQUES LOEB, of the University of California, is out with another bulletin relating to his experiments with sea-urchins' eggs and his efforts to discover the origin of life. Professor Loeb's later studies have been primarily concerned with the problem of the effects of oxidation upon the eggs, it being his desire to ascertain if the withdrawal of oxygen would not result in changes of an interesting scientific character, preventing them from disintegration. He announces his success, and says that he is now able to prevent the decay of the egg by controlling the oxidation.

IN THESE times, when it has become too much the fashion to find fault with public officials, it is a pleasure to observe the exceptional tribute recently paid by citizens of New York to one of the most noted and eloquent men the city has sent to the State senate. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg has served eight years, and does not desire a renomination; but some of the most prominent residents of his district, regardless of politics, desiring to honor him in some way, joined in presenting to him a massive loving-cup at a banquet given at the Savoy Hotel. A tribute of this character, coming from such prominent Republicans as ex-Mayor Low, Edward Lauterbach, Judge James A. Blanchard, Congressman J. van Vechten Olcott,

STATE SENATOR ELSBERG,
Of New York, to whom high honor was recently paid by prominent Republicans.

Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, Colonel John J. McCook, Abraham Gruber, and others, was an unusual compliment. It is unfortunate that men of such sturdy integrity are not induced to remain longer in the public service, since each successive term adds to their value to their constituents; but perhaps the sacrifice of business interests which such service entails is too great, in view of the small return in popular appreciation of faithful stewardship. Mr. Elsberg's most recent accomplishment in State legislation was the passage of his rapid-transit bill designed to prevent the giving away of valuable New York City subway franchises.



DURING HIS recent trip to the South, Mr. Andrew Carnegie visited the library which he gave to Atlanta, Ga. One of the features of his sojourn in that city was his visit to the "Snap Bean Farm," the home of Joel Chandler Harris. When Mr. Carnegie first approached the literary man's plantation, "Uncle Remus" tried to wave him off the premises, fearing, as he explained afterward, that Mr. Carnegie came for the purpose of converting him to the new method of spelling certain portions of the English language. When the visitor had explained that his visit was purely a social one, a regular "Snap Bean Farm" welcome was extended, and the maker of books and the maker of buildings for books enjoyed the happiest kind of an afternoon. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott accompanied Mr. Carnegie, both men stopping in Atlanta on their return from the jubilee anniversary at Tus-



TWO NOTABLE MEN IN CONFAB.
Andrew Carnegie (at left) and Joel Chandler Harris, at the home of the author in Atlanta.—Nelson.

kegee Institute. It is reported that, except for the building at Pittsburg, the Atlanta library building is the only Carnegie institution of the kind ever visited by the millionaire philanthropist. Besides having a jolly time with Mr. Harris, Mr. Carnegie was serenaded by some young ladies who sang "Andy's Quite a Dandy," causing him to laugh heartily, while a couple of handsome ladies kissed him at a reception in the library as a mark of their esteem.

THE ELECTION of the Hon. Miles M. O'Brien as president of the New Amsterdam National Bank, one of the most prosperous and successful banking institutions in the city of New York, is a high compliment to a gentleman who is rapidly winning high distinction among the best bankers of the country. The New Amsterdam is one of the series of leading banks in New York City under the control of Mr. C. W. Morse, who is recognized as one of the ablest financiers that New York City has developed. Mr. Morse's success is not only due to remarkable business intuition and sagacity, but also to rare ability in the selection of his associates. Mr. Carnegie has often remarked that he attributed all his success in life to his ability to select fit and capable men to carry on his work. Mr. Morse seems to have the same rare gift.

WITH THE marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President by his second marriage, Miss Ethel, becomes, as they would say in Europe, the reigning princess of the Roosevelt home. Ethel is only fifteen, and, therefore, has not made her début in society, nor is she likely to do so for some time to come, for her parents have sensible and decided opinions in such matters. Like her father and brothers, Ethel is fond of outdoor life and sports, and loves a romp as much as any of them. She has been instrumental, it is said, in easing her mother's labor in the matter of correspondence. This, in spite of the vigilance of a large clerical staff, is very large, and Ethel, looking over the letters which have passed the scrutiny of the officials, recognizes in an instant those that her mother need see. She is domestic in her tastes, and has been a valuable assistant to Mrs. Roosevelt in the official duties of the White House.



MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT.
Who is now "the head of the family" at the White House.

HIS REMARKABLE knack of creating sensations has lately been exhibited by the erratic dictator of Venezuela in an entirely unexpected way.

This time, instead of another manifestation of his bellicose bent—a vaunting defiance of the bigger nations of the world—President Cipriano Castro has taken what is, for him, the abnormal step of going into voluntary retirement. He has actually, and without apparent pressure, consigned the government to the hands of General Juan V. Gomez, the vice-president of the so-called republic, who has assumed the duties of the dictatorship. It is asserted by his mouthpieces that Castro's withdrawal from the scene of strenuous action is only temporary and for the purpose of enjoying a much-needed rest. But there are many who believe that he has betaken himself permanently out of public life. He is supposed to be, by this time, "well fixed," financially, while there have been mutterings of increased discontent with his iron rule and threats of revolution. In fact, it was even reported—though this was denied—that his own brother, the governor of the state of Tachira, had had a serious dispute with him and had taken the field at the head of a rebellious army. It may be that Castro has shrewdly seized on the expedient moment for getting off safely to Europe, where he will be able to live in princely style, and where he will, happily, be no longer a disturbing factor in the international situation. It remains to be seen whether the 3,000 men whom he put in chains in Venezuelan dungeons will profit by his resignation.

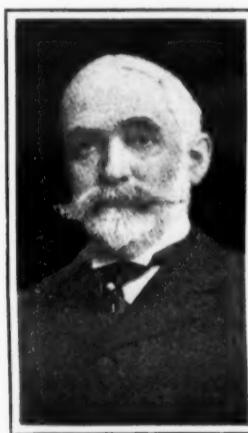


CIPRIANO CASTRO,
Who suddenly abdicated as dictator of much-troubled Venezuela.

SENATOR DOLLIVER, whose eloquence has won for him a fame as wide as the nation, tells a good story on himself in an incident which occurred while he was making a campaign tour of his State. It having been announced that he was to speak at a certain county seat, a prisoner in the county jail, who had known Dolliver in other days, wrote a note to the sheriff and told him how much he desired to hear the speech. He mentioned the acquaintance with Dolliver and asked permission to go up to the town square, pledging himself to return as soon as Dolliver had finished. "The sheriff was a Democrat," Dolliver says, when he tells the story, "and as soon as he received the note he turned it over and wrote on the back of the paper: 'Permission granted. Rest of the sentence remitted.'"

A NOTHER international marriage in which the bride is a Pittsburger is announced for June. The nobleman in the case is Baron Reidl de Ridenau, secretary to the Austrian legation in Washington for three years, and now an attaché of the Austrian embassy in Rome. The bride-to-be is Miss Magee, a daughter of the late Frederick M. Magee, of Pittsburg.

ON ACCOUNT of the coming wedding of Alfonso, King of Spain, and Princess Ena, now called Victoria, a great honor has come to New York, for President Roosevelt has chosen Mr. F. W. Whitridge to be his special ambassador to Madrid for that event. Honors like this are rare, for royal pageants of first importance do not come every day. The last occasions when a President chose special representatives to royal functions were the Queen Victoria jubilee, and the coronation of King Edward VII., Hon. Whitelaw Reid being chosen on each occasion. Mr. Whitridge is a prominent lawyer and director of several corporations, but almost unknown to the public. He has lived in New York City, in one house, for twenty-five years, and spends his summers in the Scottish Highlands, where he owns an estate. There he lives a strenuous outdoor life, oftentimes walking twenty-five miles a day over the mountains. The special ambassador is an acquaintance of President Roosevelt, a personal friend of Secretary Root, and wholly immersed in his business and recreation. He is a great traveler, and Spain is about the only civilized country he has never visited. Mr. Whitridge is a native of New Bedford, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst and of Columbia Law School. His wife is a daughter of Matthew Arnold. The United States will be proud of such a representative at the coming royal wedding.



F. W. WHITRIDGE,
Named by the President as special ambassador for King Alfonso's wedding.

OUR PROPER ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA

THERE IS AN apparent conviction in certain quarters that this country should present a somewhat repellent front to China because of the alleged danger otherwise of our being overwhelmed by swarms of Chinese immigrants. This idea, however, was shown by President Roosevelt, in his recent address to delegates from the American Federation of Labor, to be a mere chimera. The President made the statement, which was surprising news to many, that in spite of all surreptitious entrances the number of Chinese in the United States had been steadily decreasing and did not now exceed 70,000. While the plan of keeping out all Chinamen of the coolie class was favored by the President, he declared very plainly that he would do everything in his power to make it easy and desirable for Chinese of the business and professional classes, and Chinese travelers and students, to come here, and would do his best to secure good treatment for all such persons. The policy thus announced by the nation's head is wise and statesmanlike and will go far to allay the just irritation caused in China by ill-advised American action in the past.

If the attitude which some of our political leaders and military advisers are taking toward China in the present crisis in that empire were to be regarded as truly indicative of the spirit and purpose of the American nation as a whole, the Chinese, as well as other people outside of our national domain, would have the best of reasons for thinking that our boasted superiority in the matter of humanity, enlightenment and other features of an advanced civilization was something worse than a hollow mockery. For from the quarters indicated we hear of nothing but how we may take advantage of the situation to screw down the laws still tighter upon Chinese citizens seeking our shores, or how we may execute some brilliant move with our land or naval forces in Chinese territory. It is a policy of greed, selfishness, and inhumanity which is thus represented, and we do not believe for a moment that the great body of the American people entertains any such feeling, or will commit itself to any such course of action. To do so would be negative a hundred times over all the good that our American missionary forces have accomplished in China through many years of noble endeavor, and also our own professions of good will and disinterestedness, as frequently expressed by Secretary Hay and our diplomatic representatives at Peking.

If there is a feeling of deep and strong resentment

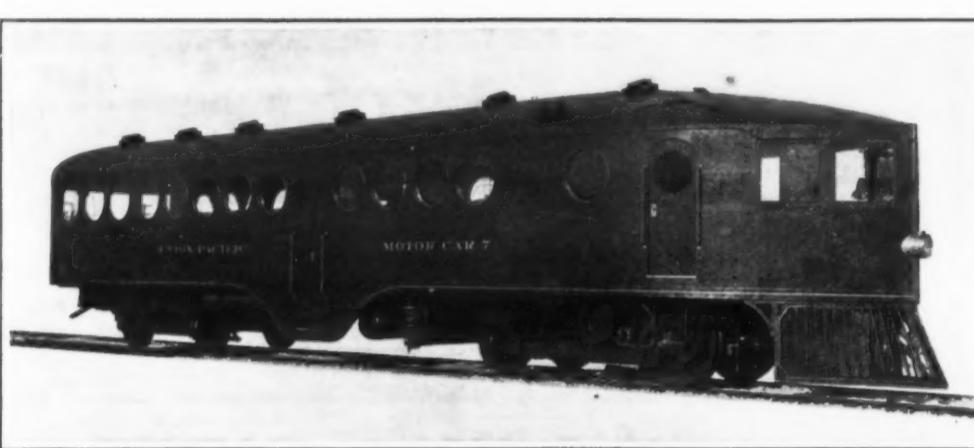
against us in China to-day, a feeling which finds expression in the boycott on American goods and in occasional acts of violence, we have only ourselves to blame for it. Under our exclusion laws we have treated Chinese citizens as we would not dare to treat the citizens of any great and strong Power; insults, humiliations, and outrages have been heaped upon them which, had they been heaped upon the representatives of any European nation, would have called for

a possible invasion of the country with an American army, is not only puerile and ridiculous, but needlessly irritating and offensive to the Chinese government and its people. China does not as yet possess either an army or a navy sufficient to make more than a mere show of a defense against any foreign Power, and to make war upon her now, in her comparatively feeble and helpless condition, would be an act of brutal cowardice and downright inhumanity. No excuse exists, or is likely to exist in the near future, for any large and formidable military movement by any foreign power upon China.

As the Chinese minister at Washington has recently said, what China needs most of all just now is to be let alone to work out her own destiny, free from the impertinent and meddlesome interference of self-seeking foreigners. If she needs anything beyond this it is certainly not the sword and the cannon. If there is any sincerity in our preachers about a human brotherhood embracing the people of all nations, climes, and creeds, about a desire to extend the blessings of peace, justice, and a high type of civilization throughout the earth, the opportunity is now before us to show it in our treatment of China. The situation

there is one demanding our utmost sympathy and kindly feeling. The nation is in a transition period, passing from a long-established order of society and government into what, we trust, may be a happier and a better era. This revolutionary process, radical and far-reaching as it is certain to be, will bring up many delicate, complex, and exceedingly difficult problems for the statesmen and public leaders of China to deal with and settle. They should not be embarrassed and retarded in their great work, but helped and encouraged, if possible, in laying the foundations of a new, nobler, and more progressive social and political order.

Under favoring conditions China is destined to be in the not distant future the most populous, and richest, and one of the most powerful nations that the world has yet seen. If such influences are brought to bear upon her during this period of reconstruction and upbuilding as shall enable her to attain a national eminence, charged with kindly and peaceful feeling toward other nations, and a desire to promote the common welfare of mankind, the new China will involve no "yellow peril" for the world, but be, rather, a source of uplift and blessing to the whole race.



THE AUTOMOBILE AS A RAILWAY CAR.

NEW, HANDSOME, AND FINELY EQUIPPED MOTOR-CAR OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, WHICH ATTAINS A SPEED OF FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

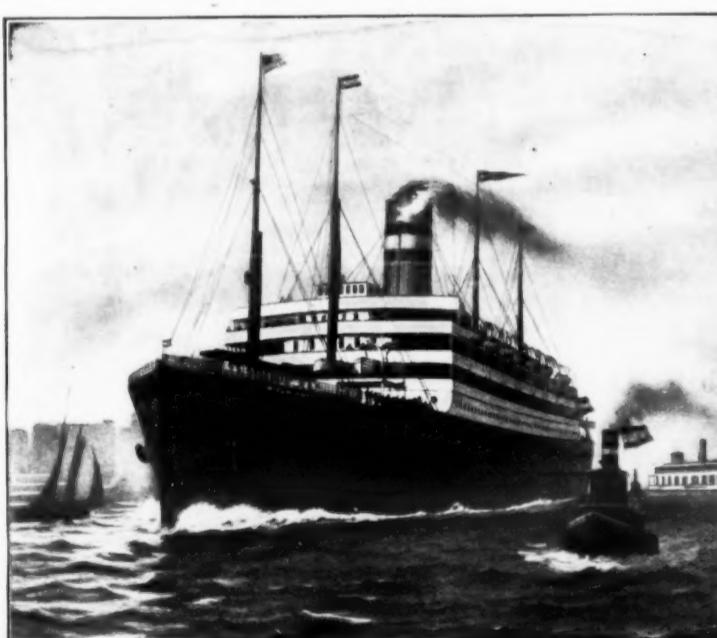
instant redress, and a call to arms if other means failed. In other and plainer terms, we have, in the administration of our exclusion laws, acted toward China for years the part of a bully, taking advantage of her weak and helpless state to enforce conditions upon her people which we would be ashamed to enforce upon any other nationality. Remembering and confessing these things, it is time, now that the Chinese have turned upon us somewhat, to make such amends as we can, and especially to manifest a spirit of patience, kindness, and forbearance toward them in the trials and difficulties through which they are now passing.

What China needs to-day is the helping hand and not the mailed fist. Occasion may arise for the display of such force as was exercised by our nation in conjunction with others at the time of the Boxer troubles to protect foreigners and foreign interests in the empire. For, whatever may be the plans, purposes, and intentions of the Chinese government in the maintenance of law and order, it has an enormous population to deal with, scattered over a great area, and may not be able unaided, under existing conditions, to repress all the rioting and other disorders. But all talk about preparation for war with China, and

Bulldogs: a Menace to Health.

WITHOUT DISCUSSING the old question whether such things as venomous snakes, mosquitoes, and Bengal tigers do, or do not, serve a wise and useful purpose in the economy of nature, we are ready to affirm, without much fear of contradiction, that that particular brand or combination of pest and terror known as the bulldog could be wholly eliminated from the affairs of this world without any resultant consequences of a serious nature. A considerable fraction of the civilized world, at least, would be willing to put up with a few hardships if it could see the last of this beast now and forever more. For, if the bulldog serves any wise and useful purpose we are unable to imagine what it can be. For the canine family in general we have the utmost respect, and for some particular representatives of it, it is conceivable that we might entertain a real affection. But the bulldog commands no feeling on our part, we are frank to say, except a desire for a club or a gun. He is always ugly in his physical make-up, uglier still in his demeanor, and ugliest of all in his temper. He is a monster of ingratitude, and will bite the hand that feeds him quite as readily as he will the foot that kicks him. He is born with a vinegary disposition, a misanthrope by nature, and snaps and snarls his way through the world from puppyhood to the other end, a terror to many, and a nuisance to every one except the incomprehensible creature to whom he belongs. That the bulldog sometimes displays apparent fidelity to his master may probably be explained by his fear of the latter. He has been cowed rather than made good natured.

And another count in the indictment against the bulldog is that he is a menace to health. We have this on the authority of a noted French physician, who says that because of his large mouth the bulldog is a great purveyor of disease, especially of consumption, diphtheria, and the like, as the dribbling from



A MAGNIFICENT NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.
LATEST ADDITION TO THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE'S STANCH FLEET—THE "NEW AMSTERDAM," A MODERN AND MODEL STEEL VESSEL, 615 FEET LONG, OF 17,250 TONS, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 3,700 PASSENGERS AND AN IMMENSE CARGO CAPACITY.

the heavy, loose jaws is incessant. Those who fondle bulldogs do so at a great risk. He traces many cases of infectious disease, especially among young children, to households in which bulldogs are kept as pets. When we add to this the invariable ferocity of the beast, the danger to which children and other innocent and defenseless people are exposed whenever he roams the streets or highways, we have an argument in favor of his disposal that cannot be gainsaid. Away with bulldogs!

A Busy Woman

CAN DO THE WORK OF 3 OR 4 IF WELL FED.

AN ENERGETIC young woman living just outside of New York writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for two children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails, and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter), and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

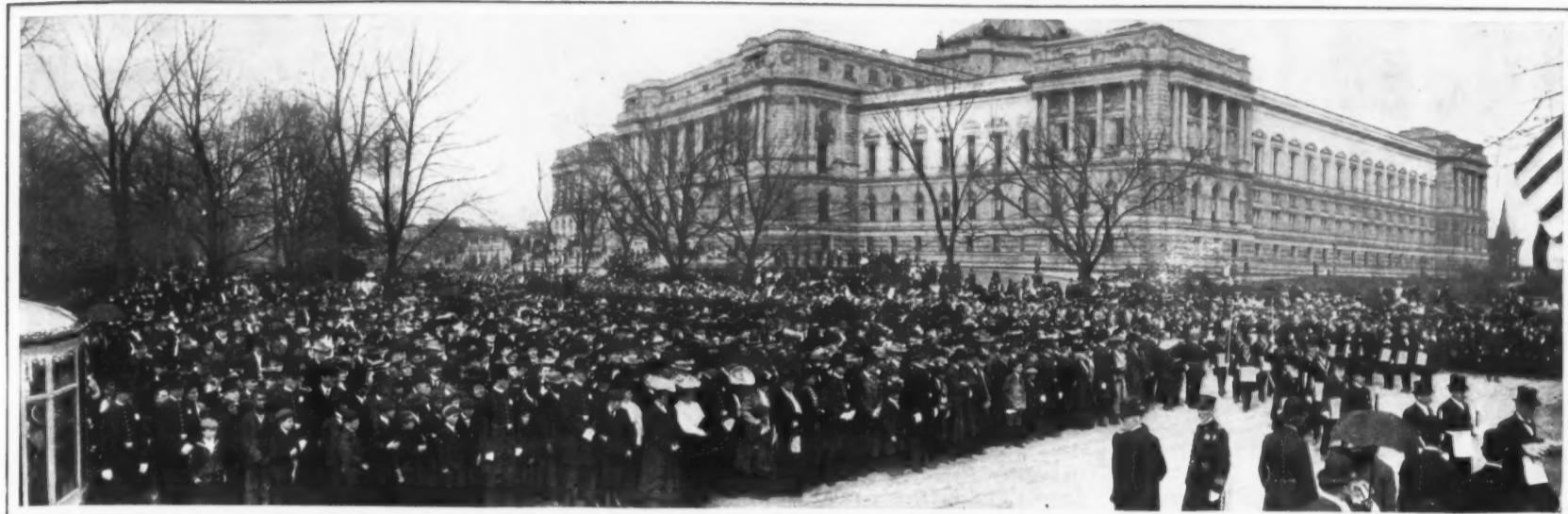
"It was not always so, and a year ago, when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me, and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements; all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and, I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

President Roosevelt's Stinging Rebuke to the "Muck-rakers"



VAST CROWD WATCHING THE CEREMONY—ARRIVAL OF THE MASTER MASON, THE ONE AT THE EXTREME RIGHT CARRYING THE GAVEL USED BY WASHINGTON AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAPITOL.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



"IT PUTS A PREMIUM UPON KNAVERY UNTRUELY TO ATTACK AN HONEST MAN, OR EVEN WITH HYSTERICAL EXAGGERATION TO ASSAIL A BAD MAN WITH UNTRUTH."
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HON. JOSEPH CANNON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, INTRODUCING THE PRESIDENT TO THE LARGE ASSEMBLAGE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



"WE SHALL ULTIMATELY HAVE TO CONSIDER THE ADOPTION OF A TAX SO FRAMED AS TO PUT IT OUT OF THE POWER OF THE OWNER OF ONE OF THESE ENORMOUS FORTUNES TO HAND ON MORE THAN A CERTAIN AMOUNT TO ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL."—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES HIS MOST FAMOUS SPEECH.

AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HE STIRS A GREAT CROWD WITH HIS "MUCK-RAKE" UTTERANCE, DENOUNCING INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS ON PUBLIC MEN AND FAVORING RESTRICTION OF FORTUNES.

PROBABLY NO public utterance of President Roosevelt has ever attracted more instant attention than the address delivered by him on April 14th, at the laying of the corner-stone of the office building for the House of Representatives. Following are some of the strongest and most striking things which he said on that occasion:

"In 'Pilgrim's Progress' the Man with the Muck-rake is set forth as the example of him whose vision is fixed on carnal instead of on spiritual things. Yet he also typifies the man who in this life consistently refuses to see aught that is lofty and fixes his eyes with solemn intentness only on that which is vile and debasing. * * *

"There are, in the body politic, economic and social, many and grave evils, and there is urgent necessity for the sternest war upon them. There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil man, whether politician or business man, every evil practice, whether in politics, in business, or in social life. I hail as a benefactor every writer or speaker, every man who, on the platform, or in book, magazine, or newspaper, with merciless severity makes such attack, provided always that he in his turn remembers that the attack is of use only if it is absolutely truthful. The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander he may be worse than most thieves. * * *

"An epidemic of indiscriminate assault upon character does no good, but very great harm. The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assailed, or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assailed. * * *

"One of the chief counts against those who make indiscriminate assault upon men in business or men in public life is that they invite a reaction which is sure to tell powerfully in favor of the unscrupulous scoun-

drel who really ought to be attacked, who ought to be exposed, who ought, if possible, to be put in the penitentiary. The effort to make financial or political profit out of the destruction of character can only result in public calamity. Gross and reckless assaults on character, whether on the stump or in newspaper, magazine, or book, create a morbid and vicious public sentiment, and at the same time act as a profound deterrent to able men of normal sensitiveness, and tend to prevent them from entering the public service at any price. * * *

"To assail the great and admitted evils of our political and industrial life with such crude and sweeping generalizations as to include decent men in the general condemnation means the searing of the public conscience. There results a general attitude either of cynical belief in and indifference to public corruption or else of a distrustful inability to discriminate between the good and the bad. Either attitude is fraught with untold damage to the country as a whole. * * *

"It is a foolish and timid, no less than a wicked thing, to blink the fact that the forces of evil are strong, but it is even worse to fail to take into account the strength of the forces that tell for good. Hysterical sensationalism is the very poorest weapon wherewith to fight for lasting righteousness. * * *

"At this moment we are passing through a period of great unrest—social, political, and industrial unrest. It is of the utmost importance for our future that this should prove to be not the unrest of mere rebelliousness against life, of mere dissatisfaction with the inevitable inequality of conditions, but the unrest of a resolute and eager ambition to secure the betterment of the individual and the nation. * * *

"It is important to this people to grapple with the problems connected with the amassing of enormous fortunes, and the use of those fortunes, both cor-

porate and individual, in business. We should discriminate in the sharpest way between fortunes well-won and fortunes ill-won; between those gained as an incident to performing great services to the community as a whole, and those gained in evil fashion by keeping just within the limits of mere law-honesty. Of course no amount of charity in spending such fortunes in any way compensates for misconduct in making them. As a matter of personal conviction, and without pretending to discuss the details or formulate the system, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes, beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual; the tax, of course, to be imposed by the national and not the State government. Such taxation should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

Foot Comfort

OBTAINED FROM BATHS WITH CUTICURA SOAP AND ANOINTINGS WITH CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Soak the feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For itching, burning, and scaly eczemas, inflammations, and chafings of the feet or hands, for redness, roughness, cracks, and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, and for tired, aching muscles and joints, this treatment works wonders when, in most cases, physicians and all else fail.



PECULIAR TYPES OF PEOPLE IN JAPAN

BY ELEANOR FRANKLIN



FEW AMERICANS possess sufficient strength of mind to refrain during their first twenty-four hours in Japan from singing, "All Japs look alike to me," but the rapidity with which they "change their tune" leaves every one of them wondering how he could ever have received such a first impression of this most diversified of homogeneous peoples. My own first impression of Japan remains the most delightful experience of my life. Other peoples may look odd to us, other peoples may wear strange raiment, and other peoples may speak peculiar languages eloquent of deep, mysterious thought, but no people upon the earth can be described with just the set of adjectives used by each individual to describe the Japanese. I can never get very far away from the memory of my first impression of Japan, and for this I am duly thankful. Much intervenes, both pleasant and unpleasant; but that first quaint picture, those first peculiar, small, tinkling sounds, and, above all, that first mental glimpse of a fascinating sameness in the people are recalled to my mind by almost anything suggestive of Japan. But it is only a memory. After that first sweet hour in Wonderland I began to lose sight of general outline and to see detail that was not by any means always entrancing. After about a two weeks' residence in the country I began to assort the people into groups of types, and at the end of a couple of years I was able to judge very fairly at first sight as to what particular division a person belonged.

The first individual one encounters in the throng is the *kuramaya*, the man who pulls the *jinrikisha* and makes himself so altogether indispensable to everybody. I have a warm personal affection for *kuramayas* in general, and for several *kuramayas* in particular, because to them I owe much of the pleasure I enjoyed in Japan. Of all the delightful vehicles upon earth the little rickety 'riksha is the best, and the streets are full of them all the time. One never gets away from the sound of the rapid pat-pat of sandaled feet, or the weird cry the runners use to warn unwary pedestrians out of their way. These boys are cheerfulness itself, and although one may be entirely alone with one of them, knowing not a word of the language he speaks, one cannot help but feel companioned by his never-failing smile and his expressive gestures. Some of the happiest memories of my life in Japan are connected with a little grinning monkey of a man called *Toku*. *Toku* was my *kuramaya* in Kioto, where I spent four delightful months, and I used to go off all alone with him for long days in the hills round about, where there were temples and quaint tea-houses, beautiful gardens, bamboo forests, rice terraces, and more temples, and the only English words the boy could speak were "orr right."

He used to jabber Japanese at me sometimes in a hopeless sort of way, and managed to make himself understood to a certain extent by means of elaborate gesticulation, but usually he would stand and listen, with a wide, respectful grin, to my own efforts in the way of instruction, then he would answer, "orr right," fold me carefully in the 'riksha lap-robe, and go spinning off to whatever he thought I ought to see next. He never seemed to get tired, but when I said "hotel" he always bent to his work like a hungry horse, and doubled his speed on the home-run. And he could run like the wind. He was no larger than an ordinary boy of fifteen, but he was strong as a young colt; thin, wiry, straight of limb, and light on his feet as a greyhound. But, oh, what an ugly little face he had! His nose was flat, his teeth protruded, his eyes were squinty, his ears were large, his skin was pock-marked, and his hair was a mass of stiff, black bristles. But he was a typical *kuramaya* of the unspoiled variety, and worth his weight in gold. Poor, old *Toku*! Returning to Kioto after nearly a year's absence, I learned that he had been called to service in Manchuria, and whether or not he ever came back, I never heard.

The next Japanese one meets after the *kuramaya* has deposited one upon the hotel steps is the "boy-san";—*boy-san*, the indispensable and ever present. Japan is a lotos-land, where anything like physical effort soon becomes a thing almost impossible to the average foreigner, and where everything is left to *boy-san*. *Boy-san* is a foreign creation, but the Japanese themselves fully appreciate his possibilities, and he is in almost universal demand. Like "boy" in most countries, the Japanese "boy" is distinguishable by the number of his buttons and the airs of importance he gives himself. He can do anything that needs doing, and, as a rule, he can be trusted to do it well. He is made a "boy" in the first place because he happens to be bright and alert, and if he proves himself otherwise he surely fails, because his success depends upon his popularity. In most of the foreign hotels the "boys" are given foreign names so that visitors may make their individual acquaintance, and many Maxes, Ottos, Charleses, and Johns grow up among foreigners who know them well, but never dream of asking what their real names are. After a residence in Japan one is sure to miss "boy-san" for a long time because he teaches one the delightful habit of laziness and confident dependence.

The first place to which a *kuramaya* ever took me was a tea-house. Of course everybody goes to a tea-house first, and the first thing everybody wants to see is a "geisha-girl." They, too, are a class apart, and

they, too, do much to make a visit to their country a unique and delightful experience, but they are so well known all over the world that there is nothing new to be said about them. Suffice it to say that the twang of their *samiseens* and the unmelodious melancholy of their wailing songs run like a brilliant thread through all one's memories of Japan. Of the Japanese actor one does not see so much, but he is also a distinct type, and in his personality he is enough like his brethren in the West to make one believe in the "influence of the stage" about which one hears so much. He swaggered and strutted and talked only about himself. He gives himself airs and makes himself as conspicuous as possible. He wears the finest kimono that he can buy, and, like the highest in the land, he has his crest woven in the cloth so that it will appear on each sleeve and in the middle of his back. He drinks much *sake* and patronizes many tea-houses, but he becomes a popular idol, and is pardoned for everything because he can *act*. In my belief, he is the best actor in the world. His method would not be suited to John Drew or James K. Hackett, nor yet to Richard Mansfield or Kyrie Bellew, any more than the manner of a *Hokasai* would be suited to the particular delicate genius of a Rossetti or Burne-Jones; but he expresses Japanism in such a way that anybody can understand, more or less, and for one have sat in a Japanese theatre fascinated through eight straight hours.

Then there is the shop-keeper. What foreigner has not fallen an easy victim to his alluring smile and his well-simulated indifference to personal benefit? I believe he has penetrated the inner inness of Occidental character and discovered that if anything will make the average Anglo-Saxon buy, it is the exasperating thought that the owner of a thing doesn't care a pin whether he sells it or not. Japanese shop-keepers are all alike. In the big cities most of them speak a little English, and many of them speak it quite well. They dress in neat black kimonos and they wear foreign underclothing that shows at the neck. The shop-keeper imitates the man higher up, and as the man higher up evolves so does he. I suppose in a few years there will be no more beautiful, soft kimonos, and all the knitted undershirts will be covered up with stiff, white bosoms and fashionable high collars. When that time comes the Japanese shop will have lost its chief charm and the shop-keeper will no longer be able to beguile one with false smiles and Oriental politeness. He could never be convincing in the Japanese imitation of foreign trousers and frock coat. But his wife will remain the same for a long time, and, after all, she is as much a part of the shop as he. She dresses rather carelessly in blue stuff kimonos with big black-satin *obi*, and she sits all day on the matted floor, smoking cigarettes or her little bamboo-stemmed *kiseru*. And she smiles as beguilingly as does her husband, and sells as many things, at twice their value, by pretending she doesn't want to sell them at all. The Japanese shop-keeper does not continue popular with the foreigner, and he is responsible for most of the sarcastic criticism that falls so heavily upon "the wonderful little people" as a people.

The Japanese gentleman deserves the noble title. He is the result of centuries of the most rigid training in the art of being a gentleman that could possibly be devised. From our standpoint his sense of honor is not always accurate, but it is always fine, and to him it is his dearest possession. Suicide has always been his method of vindicating himself when his honor has been outraged or called in question, and the acquirement of modern ideas had to be backed by imperial command before he would relinquish the custom. He is gentleness itself, and so elaborately polite that he makes the best-bred foreigner crude by contrast. But he is by no means an every-day person, and his imitators are by no means as numerous in the mass of population as are the imitators of the Occidental gentleman in his home across the seas. It is a mistake to imagine every man a gentleman who wears foreign clothes gracefully. In fact, my experience is that most of them avoid trousers as much as possible, and when they do put them on they cut but a sorry figure beside the well-dressed Westerner. One of the dearest gentlemen I know in the world "dresses up" on state occasions in a pair of rusty black trousers that won't get down below his ankles for all his pulling and kicking, an old frock coat cut for a man two sizes larger than he, a seventeen collar on a fourteen neck, and a silk hat that would be the joy of some tramp comedian's heart. He knows he doesn't look well, but there are times when foreign dress must be worn, and he cannot afford a new suit. He is a poor old *samurai*, ruined by the enlightenment of his country, and his only consolation lies in the fact that he has much good company.

The most exasperating Japanese in all Japan is the foreignized person—the man who has been abroad, seen a little bit of Western life, and come home to live a miserable imitation of it. His disciples, as a rule, are students who need no example to make them the most obnoxious individuals on earth. There is not a student in Japan who doesn't study English, and the day is coming on apace when everybody in the country will have command of that language. They must do it because nobody will learn Japanese unless he has to. These students, being Japanese, think that the Japanese imitation of Western culture is better than the original article, and they lose no opportunity to show the foreigner what a lot they know. I suppose my

experience in students has been unfortunate, but I have never met one who was the least bit tolerable. To me they all seem arrogant, egotistic, impolite, selfish, insincere, and not always scrupulously honest, but there are doubtless many young gentlemen to whom none of these adjectives are applicable, and the past experience of the country has been that the boy loses all his "side" when he is called upon to meet, with his elders, the real problems of existence. I think that the average middle-class and low-class Japanese is being over-educated; that the universities are making the mistake of overcrowding the professions, but I suppose everything will level up in time.

The sorrow of it all is that in the adjustment so much that is delightful and charming will be destroyed. Will the streets of Japan ten years hence be what they are to-day? The children of now will then be the students, and will the students of now have decided by that time that Japanese dust is made up of myriads of microbes, and is not fit for children to wallow in? What a pity that will be!—for of all the adorable things in the world a dusty little Jap without a stitch of clothing on his little brown body is the most adorable. And the streets are full of them in the long, yellow, summer days. They wade in the open sewers and make unspeakable mud pies; they sit in the dust and feed themselves brown pasty stuff through the eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, and they look up into one's face with big, appealing brown eyes, and show tiny milk-white teeth in little wrinkly smiles. Their dirtiness forbids affection, but one loves them just the same, and whatever else may change in that erstwhile wonderland, let us hope that the children may remain the same. They help to make the noises of the street, too—noises that are always fascinating, because they are unlike any other noises ever heard. Where in all the wide world was ever made a sound like the wail of the *amma*'s whistle, like the cry of the seller of *soba* (macaroni), like the short, shrill shriek of the vegetable vender, the staccato appeal of the fishmonger, the song of the flower peddler, the purl of the Buddhist beggar's lute, or the warning cry of the 'riksha man?

An *amma* is a blind *masseur* who wanders along the streets blowing his unmistakable plaintive note upon a small tin whistle until he is called in to practice his soothing art upon some tired body. The Japanese may be said to be addicted to massage, and many a Westerner knows that the art as they have evolved it is balm to overwrought nerves and a joy to the sleepless brain-worker. There are a great many blind people in Japan—a fact that is supposed to be due to the custom of carrying small babies pick-a-back with their unprotected faces turned up to the sun, and many generations ago the practice of massage was given up exclusively to them. As it all depends upon the sense of touch they were able, of course, to become more efficient in the art than they could if they had possessed the sense of sight as well, and I know by experience that nothing is more delightful than their gentle manipulation of every muscle, nerve, and joint in a weary body. To their further assistance they were given this peculiar whistle that they use, and were permitted perfect freedom in the streets. The sound they make is inimitable. It is an arching plaint, soft, appealing, and far-reaching, and it finds an echo in too many Japanese hearts that ache for a similar affliction in some one dear to themselves.

I suppose Japan will sometime cease to be; that the influence of modernity and the victories of the little brown soldiers will reach all classes in time, and that in the leveling process all that which makes the little country fascinating will be put away as something of the unworthy past before it became a "world Power." But whatever happens, there are the memories alive in literature that will always keep fresh the impressions of the best of those who knew and loved the Japan of the pre-meiji period.

Christianity Spreading in Japan.

DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, who was formerly a professor in the Imperial University of Japan, and is one of the highest authorities in all matters pertaining to that country, expresses it as his belief that the prospects for the spread of Christianity in Japan are much better now than they were before the war. The fact that so many of the prominent generals and Japanese statesmen under the new régime are professed Christians has undeniably given a great impetus to this faith among the common people. This promise is confirmed by the reports of missionaries in Japan, and also by the American Tract Society, which has maintained an extensive work in that country and in Korea. Among the cities from which in the last year have come requests for the permanent establishment of administrative secretaries is Tokio. In reference to the possible extension of the Tract Society's work, we are informed that England's entrance to Thibet has left its gates ajar, and that certain "sacred" cities of Arabia seem about to pass out of their seclusion under the Sultan's rule.

The day after, you need Abbott's Angostura Bitters. Braces the nerves; sustains you throughout the day, and makes you feel bright and cheerful. At druggists'.



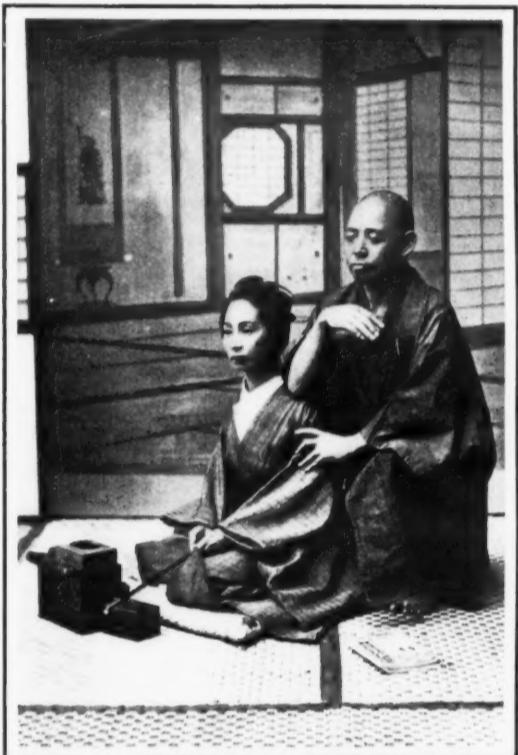
AGED VENDER OF WINDMILLS AND HIS LITTLE CUSTOMER.



PEOPLE OF THE STAGE—ACTRESS PERSONATING A GEISHA, AND TWO ACTORS AS PALANQUIN BEARERS.



AN ACTOR PLAYING THE PART OF A NOBLE "SAMURAI."



A BLIND MASSEUR AND HIS PATIENT.



A CEREMONIAL DANCER BEFORE THE EMPEROR.



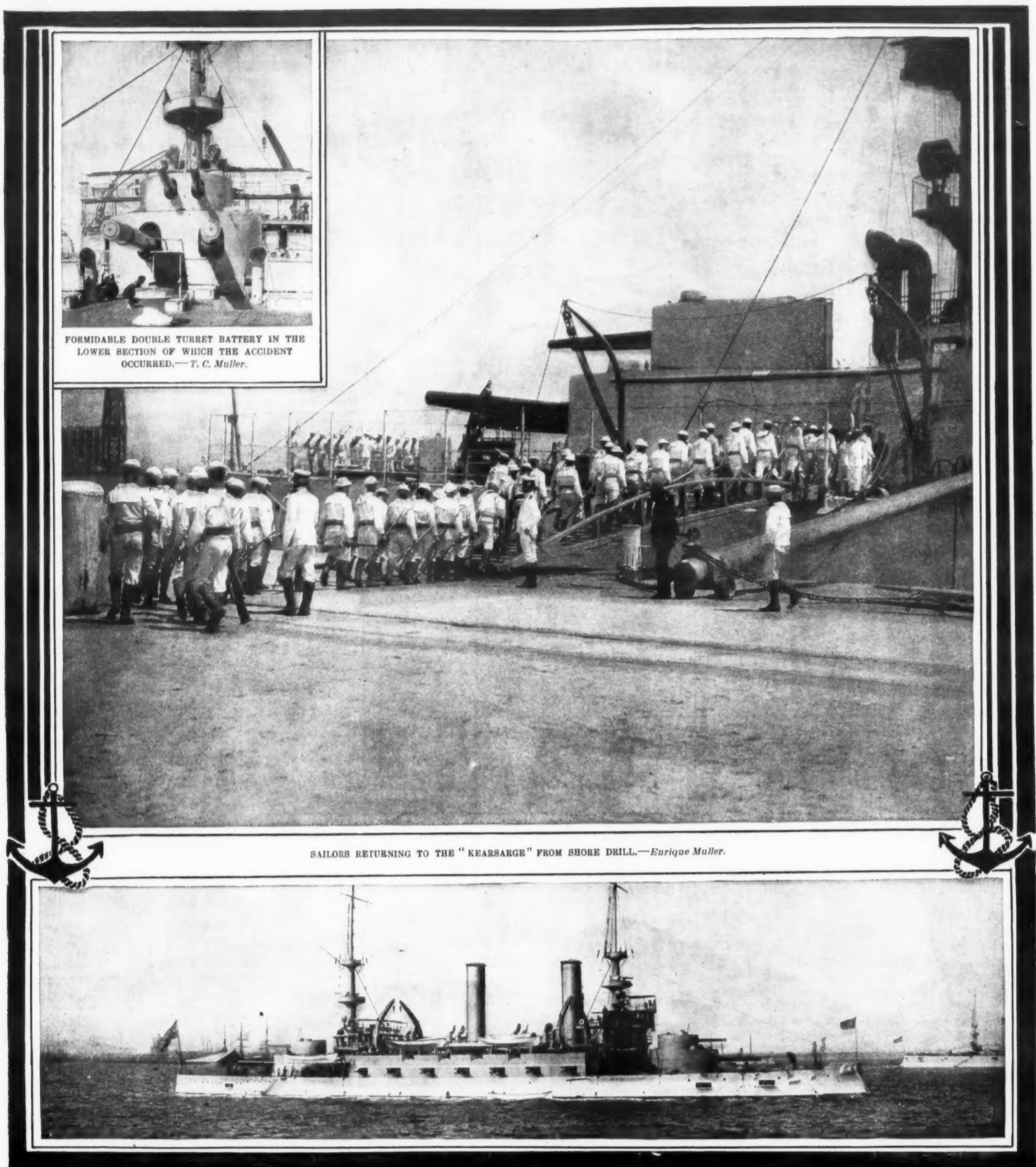
CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE STREET.



CREDITOR (IN A PLAY) PRESENTING A BILL TO A DEBTOR.

DIVERSITY AND PECULIARITIES OF THE JAPANESE.

ODD DEVELOPMENTS OF HUMANKIND THAT INTEREST AND IMPRESS THE VISITOR TO THE MIKADO'S DOMAIN.
Photographs from Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.



THE UNFORTUNATE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "KEARSARGE" WITH HER SUPERPOSED TURRETS CONTAINING EIGHT-INCH AND THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS.—C. L. Chester.

THE DREADFUL DISASTER ON A FAMOUS WAR-SHIP.

BATTLE-SHIP "KEARSARGE," IN WHOSE LOWER FORWARD TURRET, AFTER TARGET PRACTICE, AN ELECTRIC WIRE FIRED A POWDER CHARGE, THE FLAMES KILLING TWO OFFICERS AND SEVEN MEN AND INJURING SEVERAL OTHERS.

Greatest Copper Mine in Washington.

A COUPLE of miles north of the American frontier, in British Columbia, is the greatest mining enterprise in the Dominion of Canada. This is the property of the Granby Mine and Smelter Company at Phoenix and Grand Forks. The mine embraces a vast mountain of low-grade copper ore, a great deal of which is scooped up with steam shovels. This ore runs about one and one-half per cent. copper; still, it furnishes the company \$17,000 worth of unrefined metal each day, and the eight huge furnaces at the smelter have all they can do to keep pace with the output of the mine, which averages 2,700 tons a day.

It is said that American brains and American money built this enterprise. A few years ago Granby stock almost went begging for buyers; to-day it is selling at ten times its promotion price, and worth more, probably. Much of it was sold in Boston to wage-earners. Please think of this! Also, you may with

profit heed the following: The Granby vein comes into the United States at Danville, Wash. Here the Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company is developing a 600-acre property where the Granby vein shows wonderful promise.

Apparently just as good men are at the head of the Mineral Hill Company as those to whom the Granby owes its being. Apparently the ore deposits of the former are as extensive as the Granby, and better in quality, and the properties cover a much larger area and offer many times more natural advantages.

"Things which are equal to the same things are equal to each other," is a first axiom of geometry. Apply it to mining. If the Granby is such a wonderful money-maker, the Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company must be an equal money-maker, for the company owns the same ores, and is directed by men of equal prominence in business circles.

The facts set forth in the Mineral Hill Company's

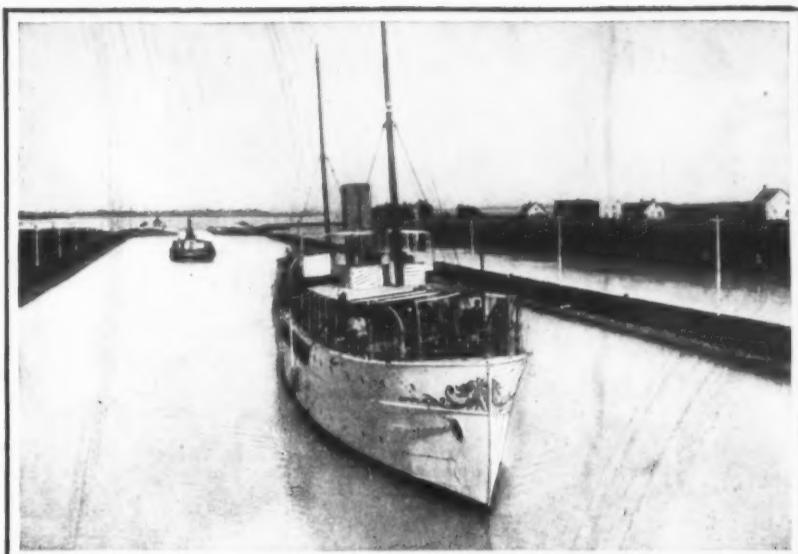
prospectus can be easily verified. The writer has visited both the Granby and the Mineral Hill Company's properties, and the statements in the prospectus of the Mineral Hill Company seem most apparent. No one in Danville or Phoenix, across the boundary, doubts the trend of the vein, and no one disputes the title of the company. Hence it is quite reasonable to suppose that if the Granby can make a million a year (and the manager told me it did), the Mineral Hill can with an equal amount of development and equipment. If the Granby shares have multiplied in value a dozen times, so, no doubt, will the Mineral Hill shares, which are now seeking buyers at fifty cents.

The F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, Mass., have been secured as fiscal agents for the Mineral Hill Company, and will be glad to furnish LESLIE'S readers with full information regarding what looks to the writer to be a chance to make money faster than he ever made it before.

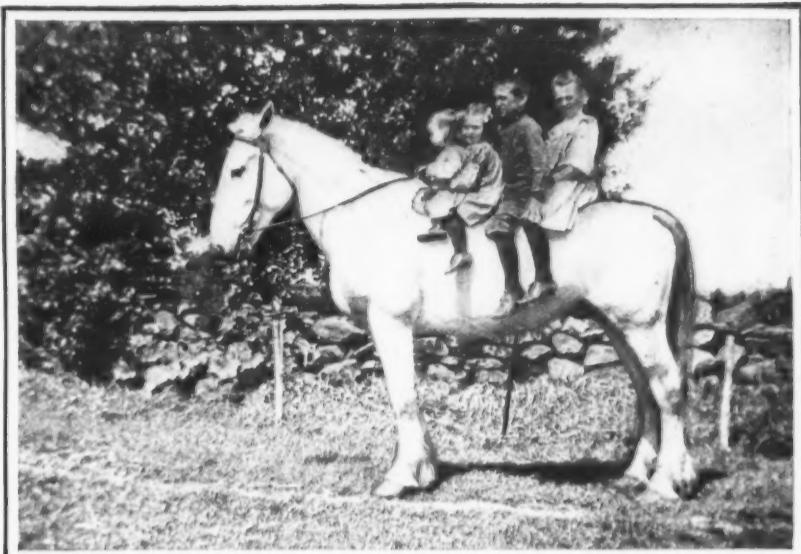
April 26, 1906

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

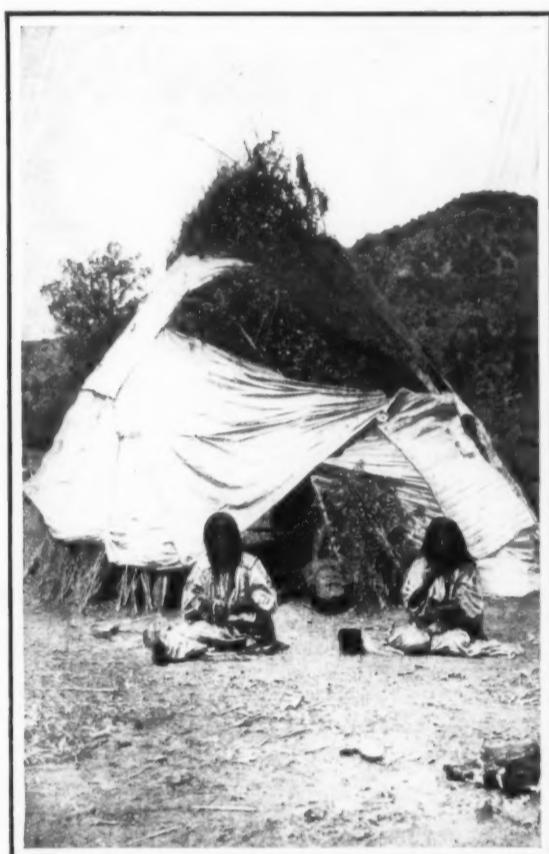
395



COMMODORE R. A. C. SMITH'S HANDSOME YACHT "PRIVATEER" GLIDING ALONG THE SOULANGES CANAL, CANADA.—R. A. C. Smith, New York.



THE FAMILY HORSE TAKES ALL THE CHILDREN FOR A RIDE.
W. H. Beaumont, Massachusetts.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) TWO SQUAWS AND THEIR RUDE TEPEE IN ARIZONA.—Mrs. Lebsee-Smith, Arizona.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER."
E. C. Reynolds, New York.



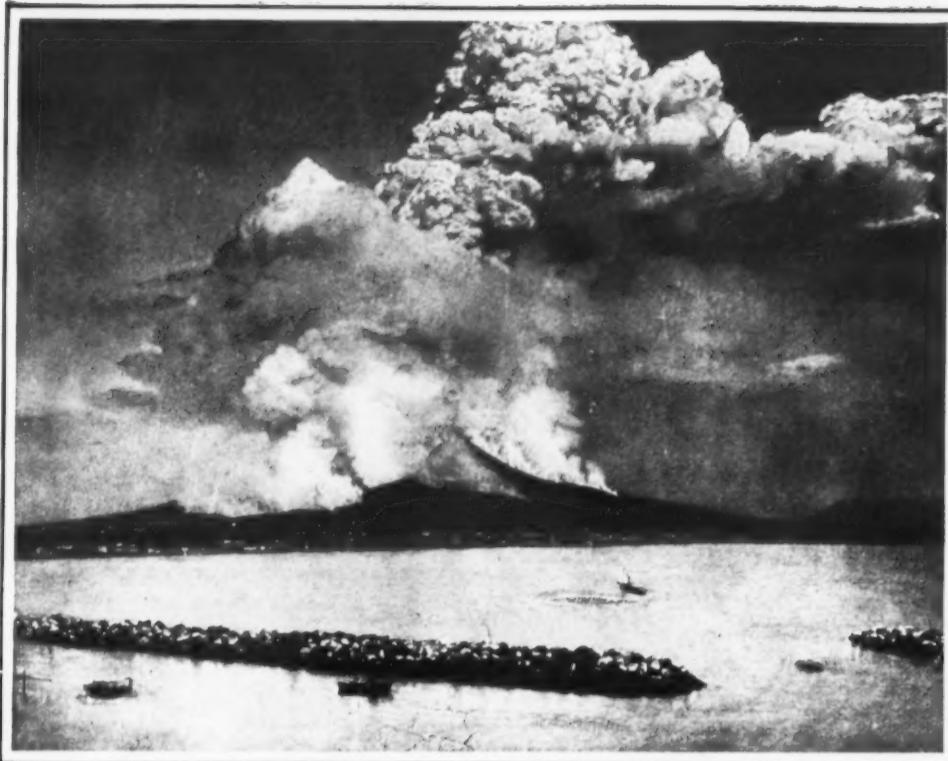
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) OPEN-AIR BAPTISM—THE COLORED SISTER ABOUT TO BE DIPPED.—P. Hoantos, Louisiana.



TWO CANADIAN INDIAN BELLES.—Edwin Levick, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

LOUISIANA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, ARIZONA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ERUPTION AS SEEN FROM THE BAY.



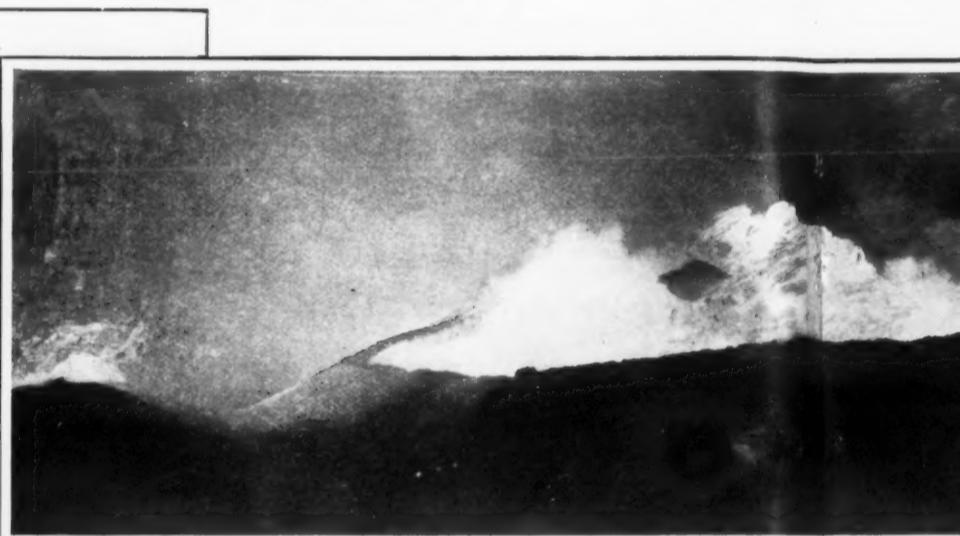
THE CENTRAL ABYSS OF THE CRATER.



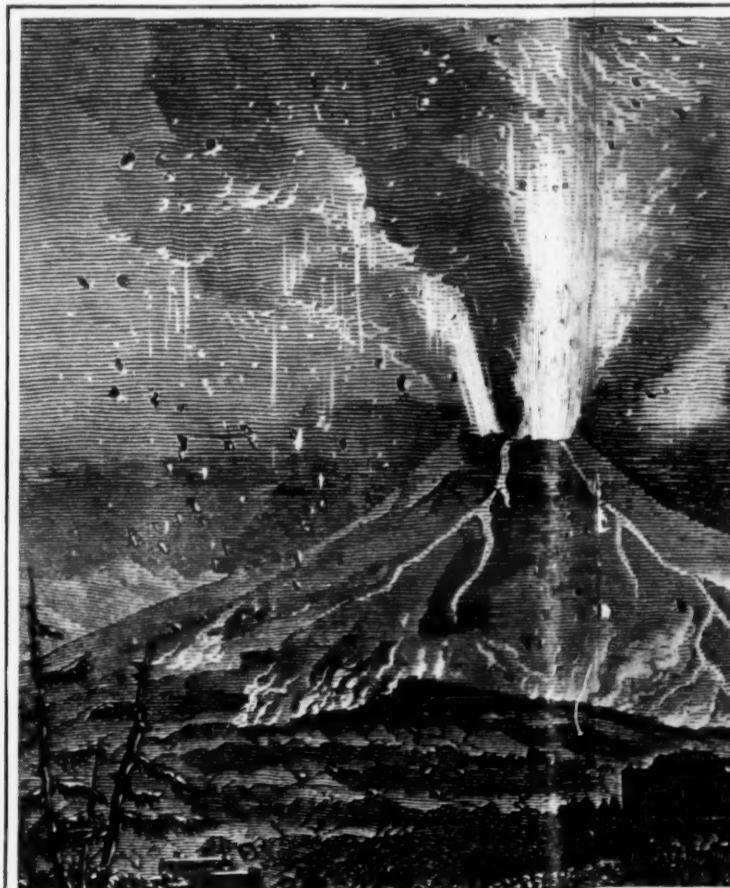
TOURISTS WATCHING THE ERUPT



CONTORTED MASSES OF COOLED LAVA IN THE ATRIO DEL CAVALLO.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE ENTIRE CRATER OF
THE VENT OF ERUPTION AS IT EXISTS TO-DAY LIES A LITTLE SOUTH OF THE PREHISTORIC
AT THE LEFT RISE FROM THE LAVA; THE BLACK SMOKE AT THE RIG



VILLAGERS IN FLIGHT—ONE ROAD BLOCKED BY BLAZING LAVA.



THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—THE APPALLING DISASTER WHICH
POPULOUS VILLAGES WERE ENGULFED IN STREAMS OF LAVA OR BURIED BY SHOWERS OF ASHES, HUNDREDS OF PROPERTY BEING DESTROYED AND HALF A MILLION PEOPLE BEING RENDERED



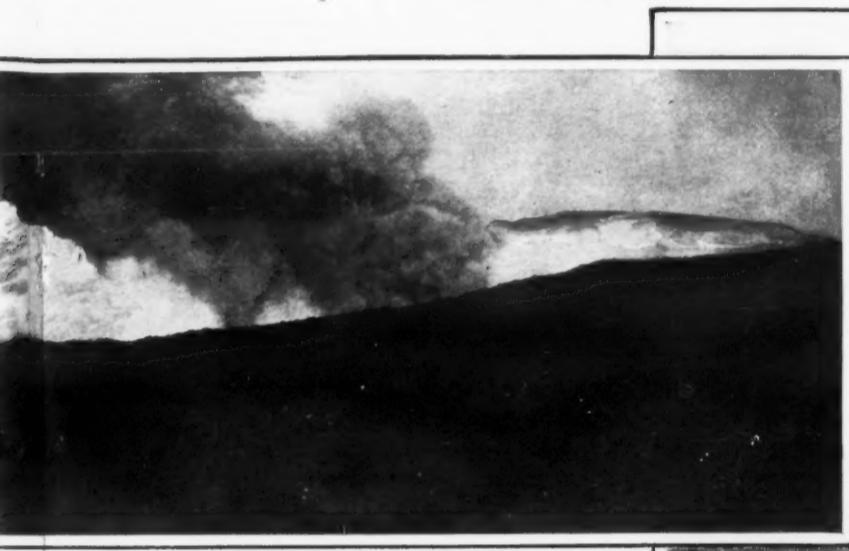
WATCHING THE ERUPTION.



EXPLOSION IN THE CENTRAL CRATER.



HOW BOSCO TRECASE WAS OVERWHELMED BY LAVA.



THE ENTIRE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.
SOUTH OF THE PREHISTORIC CRATER—THE MASSES OF WHITE VAPOR SEEN
BLACK SMOKE AT THE RIGHT FROM EXPLOSIONS OF GASES.



ENGINEERS REMOVING LAVA FROM THE MOUNTAIN-RAILROAD TRACKS.



SENTINELS WATCHING THE ADVANCE OF THE LAVA-FLOOD TOWARD RESINA.

TER WHICH HAS DEVASTATED THE NEAPOLITAN REGION.
F ASHES, FERTILE FIELDS WERE REDUCED TO A DESERT, TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
RENDERED HOMELESS, WHILE MORE THAN A THOUSAND LIVES WERE LOST.

A UNIQUE SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



THE SPLENDID WIDENER MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, IN PHILADELPHIA, ERECTED AND ENDOWED BY MR. P. A. B. WIDENER, AT A COST OF \$4,000,000.

AS A MEMORIAL to his wife, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the street-railway magnate of Philadelphia, has erected in that city, at the cost of \$1,000,000, a unique and beautiful industrial and training school for crippled children. The hospital section, which was recently dedicated, is now open for the reception of children of both sexes, between the ages of four and ten years, who have been crippled by disease. Mr. Widener has endowed the school to the extent of \$3,000,000. This great charitable institution is a combination of a school for the education of poor, crippled children, a hospital where some of the most learned physicians in the country will use all the benefits of modern surgery and mechanical skill to heal the diseased little bodies, and, finally, it will be a training school where trades best suited to the physical condition of each child will be taken up, and at the age of eighteen these afflicted boys and girls will go out into the world equipped to fight the battle of life in spite of their physical disabilities.

The building, including the double cottages at each end, has a frontage of four hundred feet and width of ninety. Stairways are avoided as far as possible. The central portion is given over to the hospital section, while the educational and industrial training will be carried on in the cottages, which at present are only partly furnished. Careful attention will, of course, be paid to the moral and religious training, and the children will be mothered in reality, as well as in name, by a house-mother, who will give each child her personal attention. The grounds comprise

thirty-five acres, and out-door life will be encouraged. As soon as a child's physical condition warrants, the work of education and industrial training will begin. The girls will be instructed in sewing, cooking and sweeping, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, also stenography and telegraphy. The boys will learn basket-making, shoemaking, tailoring, brace-making, silver engraving, and those intellectually inclined will be taught drafting and designing. It will be noticed that in nearly all the trades the worker may sit rather than stand. Thrift will be encouraged, and a penny bank will be instituted. It is also proposed that when a child learns a trade wages will be paid, and a small charge will be made for board. This will develop self-reliance, without which little can be accomplished in life. Feeble-minded children will not be received, and it must be understood that the object of the institution is to help the poor, and especially the orphan, child. The absolute care, custody, and control of the child must be given to the management of the school, which is located on Broad Street, near Logan Station, a suburb of Philadelphia. Doctor de Forest Willard is the surgeon-in-charge, Doctor W. J. Merrill, the resident physician, and Miss Isabel Dolittle the chief nurse.

The tender care of the institution will follow the graduate out into the world, and when the number of those who go forth justifies it another building will be added, and run as a boarding-house for their benefit. The amount paid will be regulated by the earning capacity of the graduate, and in this way not only ample

and wholesome food and shelter will be provided, but the moral influence of their school-days continued and strengthened. Language cannot adequately portray the many blessings this charity will bring to one class of earth's unfortunates, and Mr. Widener's name will be enrolled with the great benefactors of mankind.

Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1905 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of ten cents to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

When Sleep Fails

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

"The Original"

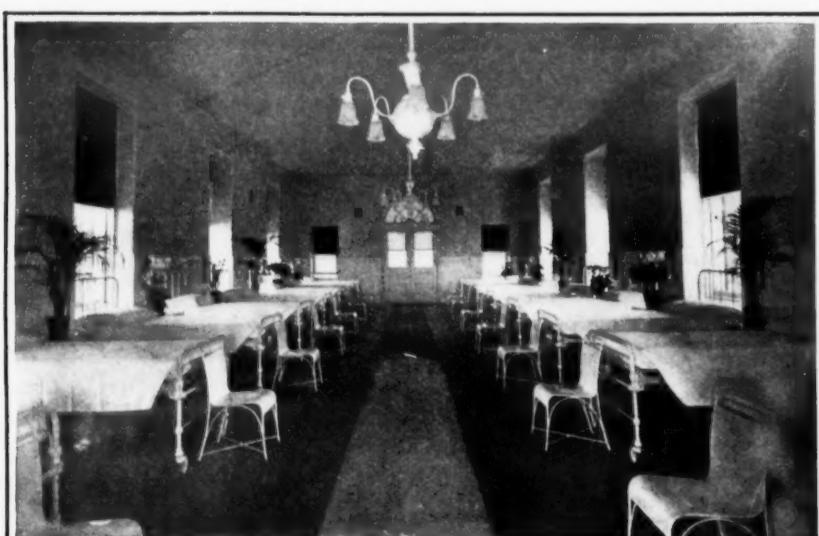
Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and the Civil War Veteran are old friends. The Eagle Brand is still the standard. It is sold by all first-class grocers. Avoid unknown brands.



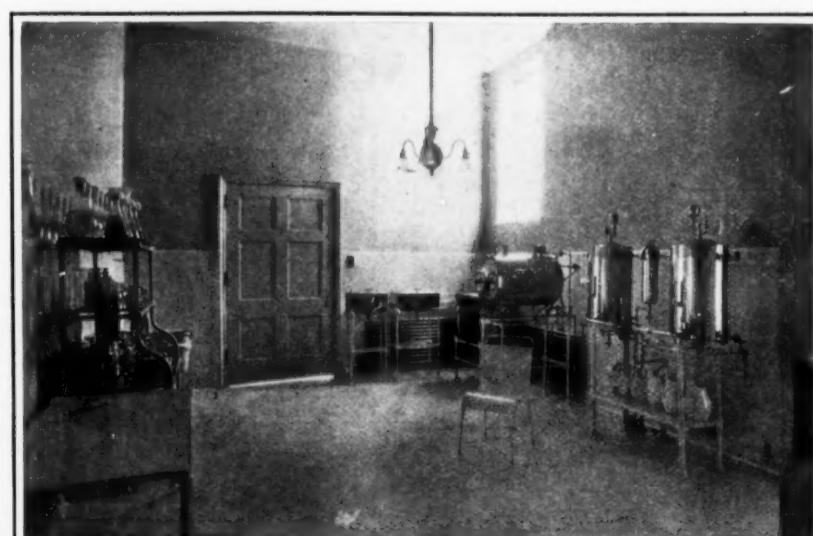
BUILDING WHICH IS TO BE USED AS A HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.



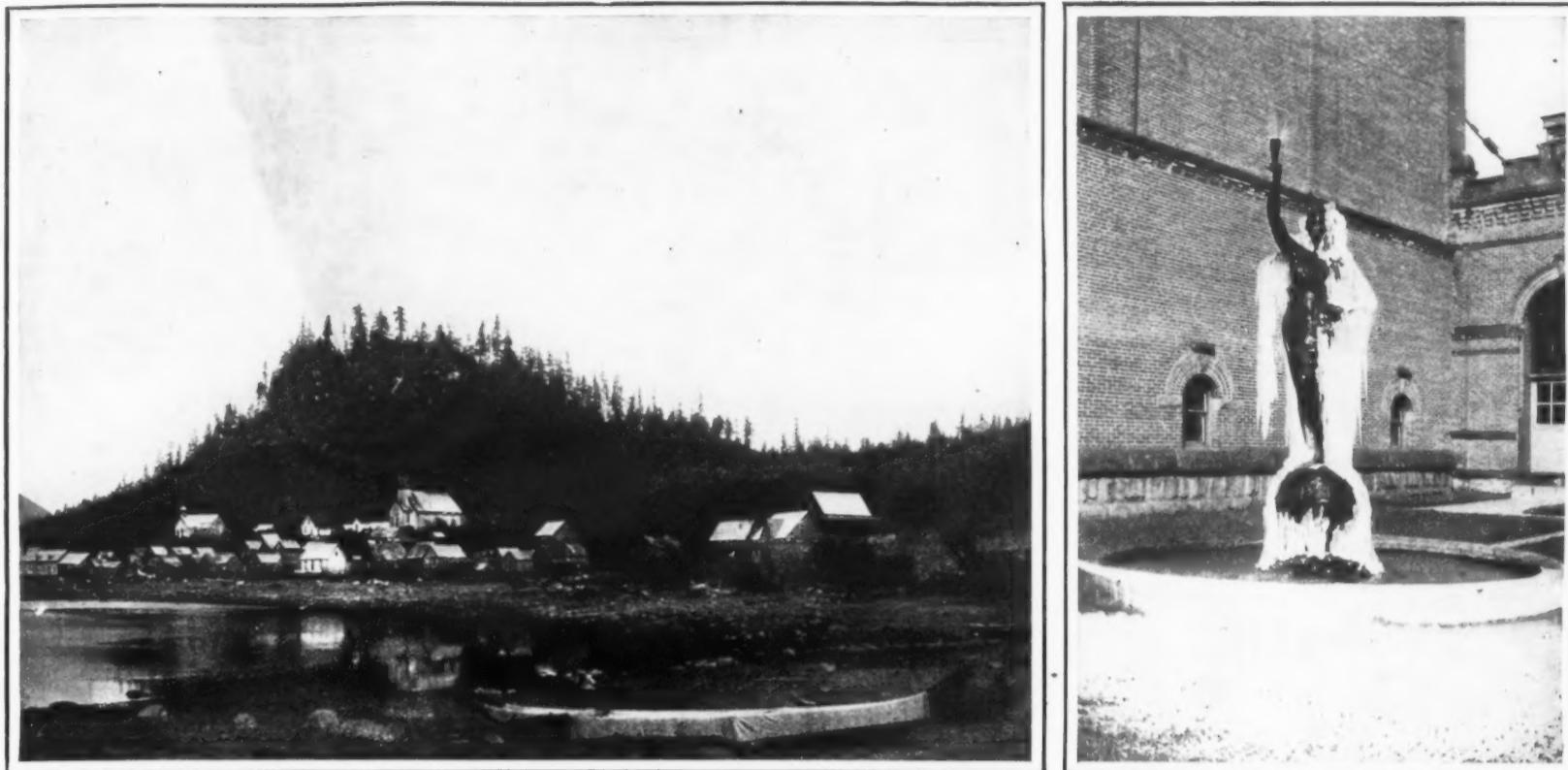
BEAUTIFUL WROUGHT-IRON ENTRANCE TO THE HOME ON BROAD STREET.



ONE OF THE NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE WARDS ON THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE INSTITUTION.

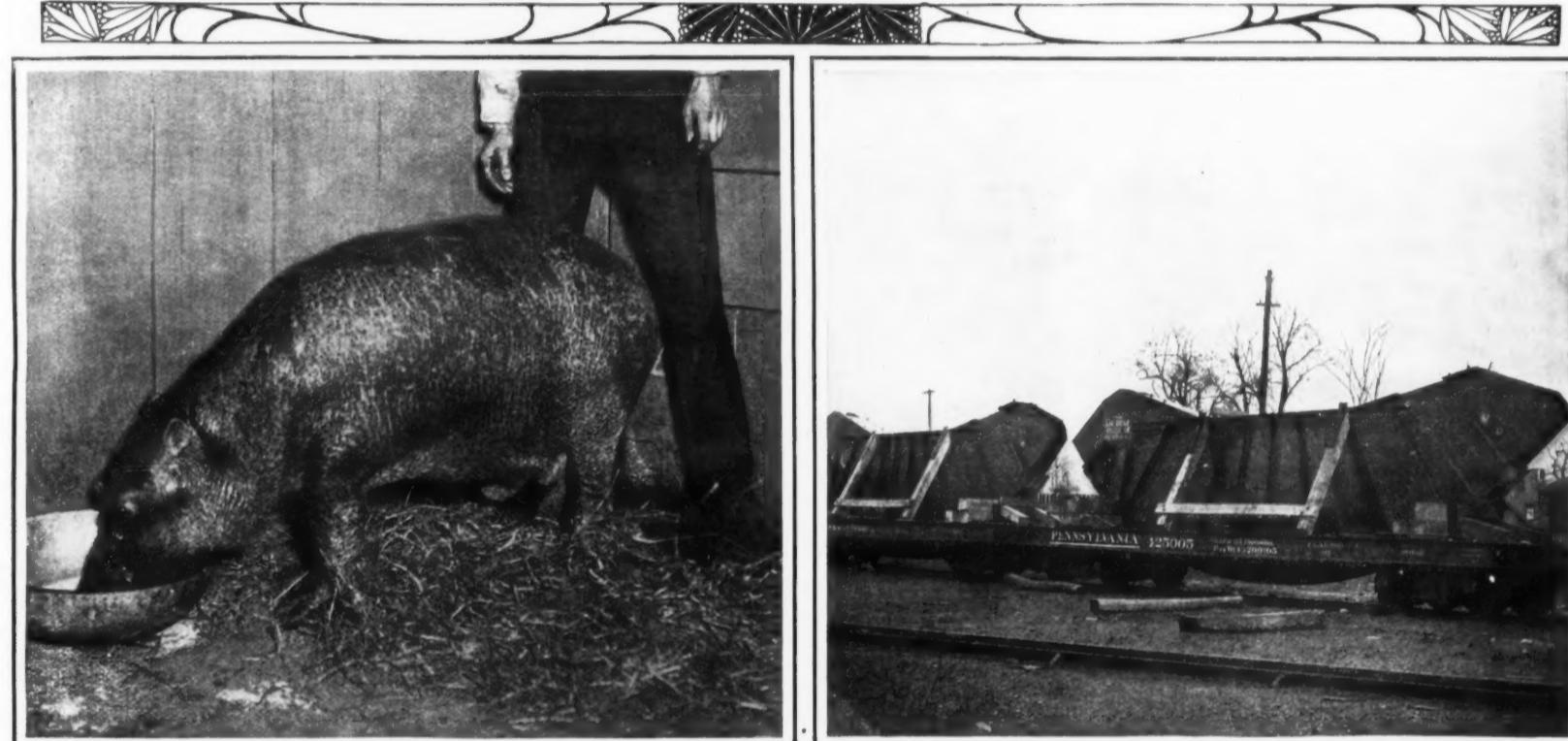


WELL-EQUIPPED STERILIZING AND DRESSING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR.



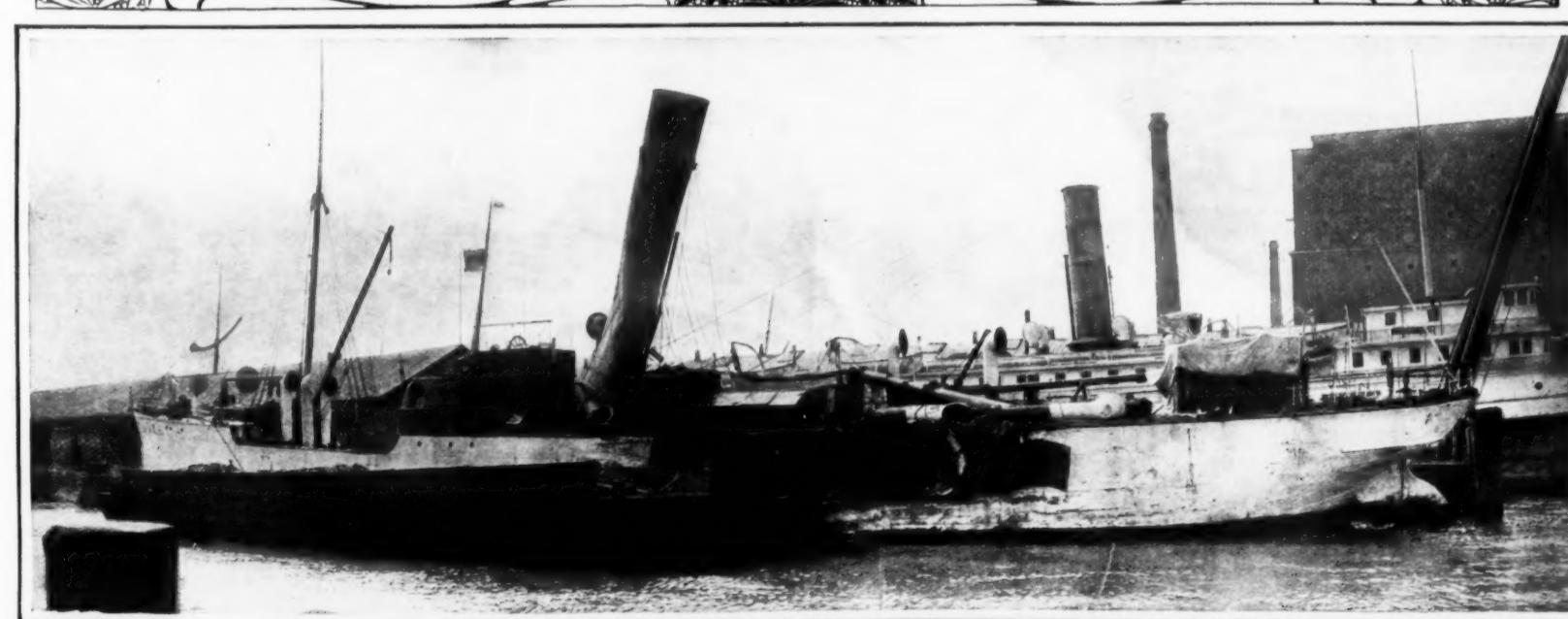
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) PARTIAL VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL PART OF FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—*Arthur Inkersley, California.*

THE FIRST ICE IN TWENTY YEARS—ICE-COVERED STATUE OF A FOUNTAIN AT SEATTLE, WASH.—*Charles Rodman, Washington.*



BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS, WEIGHING 200 POUNDS, JUST ACQUIRED BY THE CINCINNATI "ZOO," PARTAKING OF A MEAL OF FIVE GALLONS OF MILK AND ROLLED OATS.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*

HEAVIEST STEEL GIRDERS EVER SHIPPED, WEIGHING THIRTY TONS EACH, MADE FOR THE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. BRIDGE AT STRATFORD, CONN., LATELY SHIPPED BY THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.—*Charles W. Kimber, New Jersey.*



A GERMAN STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE—THE "SAN MIGUEL" IN DOCK AT BALTIMORE WITH A HOLE SIXTY FEET WIDE IN HER SIDE, CAUSED BY COLLISION WITH A SCHOONER OFF THE CAPES.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.

HAPPENINGS OF THE TIME AT DIFFERENT POINTS WHICH ATTRACTED THE CAMERISTS AND INTERESTED THE PUBLIC.



FROM BABY TO GRANNY—ALL
DEPENDENT ON COWS.

much frozen cholera, and the milk—

The train stopped at my station, and I had to get out before this unhappy citizen could say what was the matter with the milk of our days. But that last word of his set me thinking about those things—water, meat, and milk. Why had he pitched on these three as if they were the principal elements of human diet? My friend was a good American, and therefore a water-drinker as compared with the European, and a human carnivore as compared with men of the Asiatic races. When one sifts it all down to the last facts, these three are not the main essentials of human food, taking "human" in its broadest sense. The staff of life—the solid support of manhood at large—is bread; but adult manhood is a state to which only a certain percentage of the human beings born into the world ever reach, and the most ticklish part of the interval between birth and manhood—the stage of early childhood, where death meets so many—has to be negotiated on milk. The same reasoning may almost universally be applied to all forms of animal life, beginning with the active, ever-present microbe, including domestic animals, and ending with the man-eating lion and tiger, the gigantic elephant and hippopotamus, and the mammoth whale. Water is to quench thirst, but those other two are the indispensable raw materials for building up the baby's body and then sustaining the man's.

I had been weighing against each other for some time the comparative importance of these two—milk and bread—when it dawned on me that the former is, on the whole, far the more essential to our race, seeing that a baby cannot eat bread, but a grown man never gets quite independent of milk. Even the man who is so unfortunate as to acquire the habit of drinking his coffee black must use a certain quantity of butter, which is one product of milk, and should eat a good deal of cheese, if his health is to remain fairly robust. As a matter of fact, of my own experience, I knew that the men whom we crawling dyspeptics of the city sidewalks admire and envy as marvels of health drink prodigious quantities of milk in one way or another. The train of thought started by my pessimist had led me to the conclusion that men, from babyhood to old age, are woefully dependent upon cows. And this conclusion again reminded me of the intermittent discussion of the pure-milk question which has been awakening the echoes of the press at such frequent intervals within the last six months. I called to mind United States government bulletins, public statements of high officials, articles in the papers to which I had given little or no attention at the time, and out of it all came the question, Where does LESLIE'S WEEKLY stand in this discussion?

THE STORY OF PURE MILK AS PURE FOOD—ITS ORIGIN

BY CHARLES ELLEY HALL, GENERAL STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Photographs by permission of Mr. William J. Rogers.

"YOU CAN'T
be sure
about anything
you eat or drink
these days," I
heard a pessimistic
acquaintance
moaning over his
daily paper. "It
almost makes a
man sorry he was
not born sooner—
before the water
all got full of typhoid
germs, and
the meat to be so

The answer to this question is what started me on the investigation that has issued in the present article. That answer was found in the files of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER two generations ago. Frank Leslie himself was alive and active in those days, and here was an article in the issue for May 8th, 1858, headed: "Startling Exposure of the Milk Trade of New York and Brooklyn."

In his introductory article he proposed to develop the subject fully, and stated that he would "give pen or pencil illustrations of every establishment where distillery milk is manufactured; the routes of all the distillery milk carts; the number of every house to which they supply milk; the location and the number of the depots which dispense the milk as 'pure country milk'; the names of the owners of the cows; the cows, their diseases, their fearful suffering from unwholesome food, and their constant confinement, which only ends in their death; statistics of the trade; statistics of the mortality among infants attributed by the faculty to the use of distillery or swill milk," and "the names and false inscriptions upon the carts which carry the swill milk about the city, and such other points as may arise in the course of our minute investigation."

The perusal of that article produces more than a startling effect upon the reader; it is unwholesome. Following the old files, I found that this was no mere isolated outburst of righteous indignation; the paper

nied them were violently assaulted by the male helpers, always referred to by Leslie as "the Hibernian milkmaids." As a result, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing his lead followed by the New York dailies, and reporters from the *Times*, the *Tribune* (then the great Horace Greeley's paper), and the *Herald*, as well as Frank Leslie's artist, accompanied the committee of the city government, which made its tardy investigation on June 5th, 1858.

Note Frank Leslie's prophetic utterance in answer to a multitude of questions from anxious subscribers, late in the summer of 1858, when it was apparent to



CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

all that the objectionable milk traffic was broken up. The chief concern of parents was expressed in the questions so frequently asked, "What are we to do when this milk is abolished?" "Where shall we get our milk from?" and the additional fear that "the supply from the country will not more than half meet the demand from the city!" His well-timed reply shows remarkable foresight in the mind of this writer of fifty years ago. Extracts from his vigorous editorial give us the following pertinent reasoning:

"Abolish that baleful manufacture, and the pleasant hillsides, the teeming valleys, and the luxuriant bottoms will be covered with the beautiful creatures—God's milk fountains for our children's health and succor;" "Take a circuit of twelve miles around the limits of the city;" "it would furnish grazing-grounds" "enough to supply all the pure, healthful, life-saving milk that we can consume."

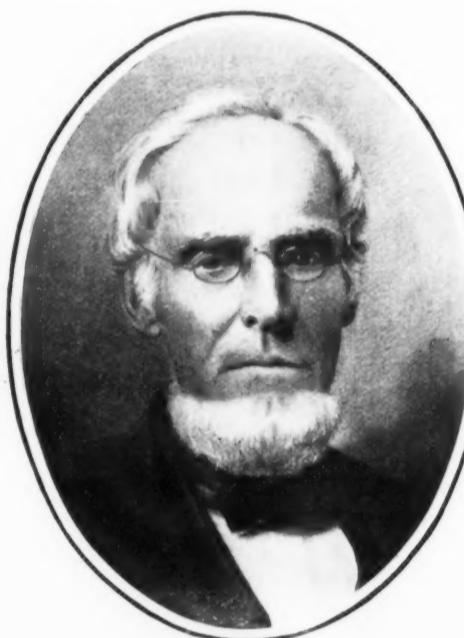
"Then there are the rich countries opened up by the lines of railroads—the Hudson River, the Erie, the Harlem, the New Haven, and the Long Island; all these would pour in a tide of wholesome lacteal fluid. New York would be the depot for the richest milk in the world; our children would gain the privilege of retaining the life breathed into their nostrils, and New York would cease to be the city of wholesale infanticide." We are now in a position to judge the extent to which these prophecies are fulfilled by pointing to the information contained in the paragraphs to follow.

It was in the days of Buchanan's presidency that these things happened. The crusade resulted in victory for Frank Leslie and humanity; the horror of the distillery-fed, plague-stricken, and plague-spreading milk cows was swept out of existence, and—to cut this part of the story short—the originator of the campaign had the additional gratification of receiving, on Christmas Day, 1858, a beautiful gold watch, with this inscription on the inside of its back cover:

"Presented to Frank Leslie in behalf of the mothers and children of New York as a grateful testimonial of his



FRANK LESLIE.



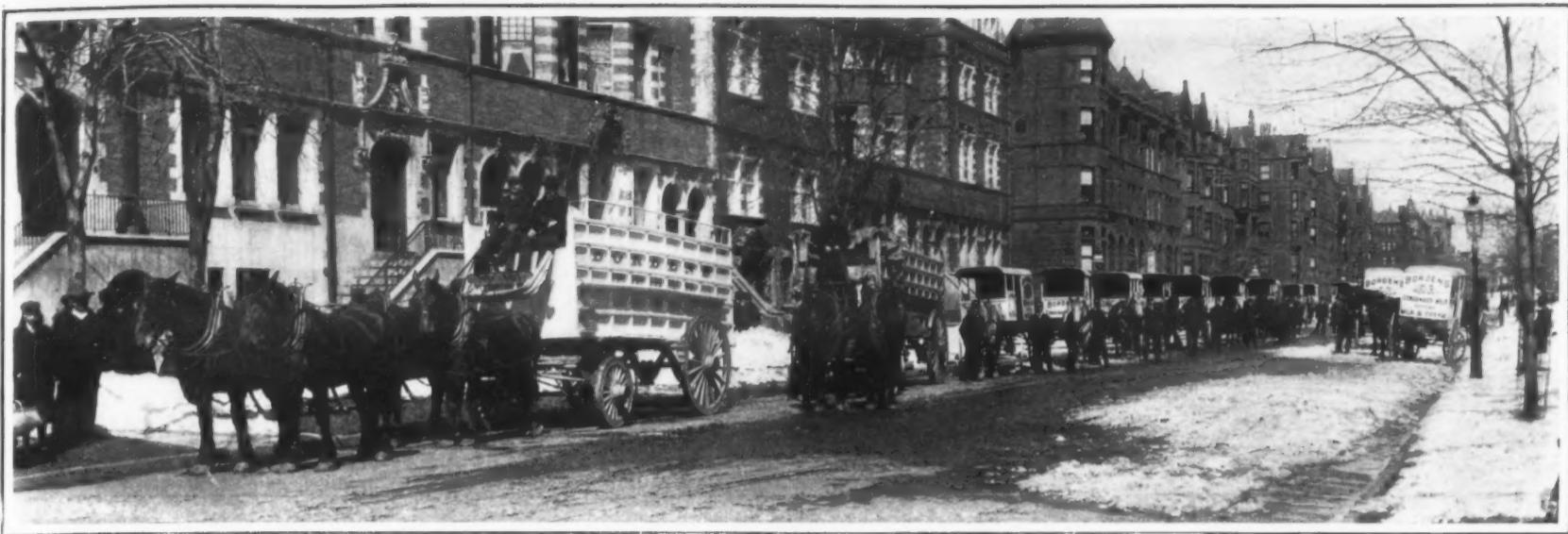
GAIL BORDEN.

had only set out upon its crusade on May 8th, 1858, and kept it up. It instituted a systematic investigation of the distillery stables—if they were worthy of the name of stables—where unhealthy cows were then being fed and milked for the wholesale poisoning of mankind, especially of human babies. The detectives sent by the Leslie paper were detected by the conscience-burdened and angry proprietors of this nefarious business, and they and the artists who accompa-



A Quart of Milk. Water, 30.17 oz. Sugar, 1.46 oz. Butter Fat, 1.39 oz. Casein, 1.08 oz. Albumen, 0.14 oz. Ash, 0.25 oz.

THE RELATIVE CONSTITUENTS OF A QUART OF PURE MILK.



GREAT FOUR-HORSE TRUCKS WHICH TRANSPORT OVER 2,500 QUARTS OF MILK EACH FROM MILK-TRAINS TO BRANCH STATIONS, AND DELIVERY WAGONS WHICH DISTRIBUTE THEM TO CUSTOMERS.

manly and fearless exposure of the swill-milk traffic."

Now all this must be, and is, even to this day, very flattering to the feelings of LESLIE'S WEEKLY; but it is one thing to prevent rogues from selling milk in a lethal form and another thing to find such milk for the babies and grown-ups as shall not be poison but food. At this early point in my investigation I recurred to that impressive, if not novel or original, conclusion that milk is, on the whole, the most important constituent of human nature's daily food, and it was not apparent that in the fall of 1858, at the close of the successful crusade of Frank Leslie, he had provided any pure milk to take the place of the distillery-fed article—until my attention was attracted to an advertisement in the issue of May 22d, 1858, wherein appeared for the first time what may have been the first advertisement ever written by the late Gail Borden, relative to his condensed milk. As a matter of timely interest and in connection with the discussion of pure milk as pure food, the following fac-simile of the notice referred to is introduced:

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK. Prepared in LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., is the only Milk ever concentrated without the admixture of sugar or some other substance, and remaining easily soluble in water. It is simply Fresh Country Milk, from which the water is nearly all evaporated, and nothing added. The Committee of the Academy of Medicine recommend it as "an article that, for purity, durability and economy, is hitherto unequalled in the annals of the Milk trade."

One quart, by the addition of water, makes $2\frac{1}{4}$ quarts, equal to cream—5 quarts rich milk, and 7 quarts good milk.

For sale at 173 Canal street, or delivered at dwellings in New York and Brooklyn at 25 CENTS per quart. 129

Here was the man, surely, who ought to have shared with Frank Leslie the gratitude of the mothers and children of New York.

As a matter of fact, neither New York nor any other section of his country had at that time realized that any gratitude was due to this man. The short but effective advertisement states that he did business "chiefly" on Canal Street, for his milk—much the same quality of that still made by his successors, for which the wary householder nowadays has to contend strenuously lest his grocer substitute something alleged to be "just as good and one cent cheaper"—was then actually peddled by Gail Borden and an assistant through the streets of New York and Brooklyn. Doubtless many a housewife, ignorantly content with the distillery product, objected to the noise of the bell which Borden himself used to ring to attract attention to his wholesome and necessary commodity. The advertisement was an effective substitute for the itinerant bell. But before reaching even the stage of the peddling-cart and bell, he had already labored much and thought much in the interest of pure food for civilized man.

He was only a little younger than the century—being well on in his fifty-seventh year—when Frank Leslie began the Pure Milk crusade in May, 1858, and he had lived his life strenuously and well. Since the beginning of that life, in that picturesque and productive Chenango valley surrounding Norwich, N. Y. (his birthplace), our public benefactor had seen American history in the making and at close range. Down in Texas, when those international troubles were brewing which ended in the addition of Texas, California, and other vast territories to this Republic, Gail Borden, farmer and stock owner, was one of the delegates to the convention of San Felipe, which in 1833 presented what may now be regarded as the Texan declaration of independence to the Mexican government, and, curiously enough, the district which he represented in that convention bore the name of *La Vaca*—"The Cow." Life on that border, amid the perils and difficulties of travel and warfare in the great wildernesses, impressed him very deeply with the importance of providing pure food for man in a portable form, and the mind of the practical genius—for such he unquestionably was—showed itself in his earliest nutritious invention, the Borden meat biscuit. This admirable contrivance for supplying rations to caravans of travelers and to armies on the plains, destined, as it was, to be eventually appreciated at its true value, was not a commercial success in the early 'forties of the last century. Not only the meat biscuit appeared in the world—like other great improvements in the means and ways of human living—a generation too soon. This might appear disastrous; in truth, it was a blessing, if not to the Texan settlements and the pioneers of the West, certainly to the mothers and babies of New York, for it transferred his effective activities of mind to the great question of milk supply in thickly populated countries.

The Texan delegate from The Cow district was not a theorizer, nor a writer of scientific treatises. His opinions and his aims, instead of being abstrusely expressed in essays or in volumes of hygienic preaching, crystallized themselves into what may be fairly called his personal code—the practical rules for the production of sound milk and its transportation in sound condition, which are the law to this day with the interests that perpetuate his work. As to the former problem—the safeguarding of the product itself—it is

easy and very interesting to observe how, by some privilege of intuitive genius, he anticipated the conclusions which the best-trained reasoning and experiment in the service of the United States government have reached in the last half-century with the aid of all the bacteriological discoveries of France and Germany. A glance at the latest Department of Agriculture bulletins from Washington, comparing them with the rules embodied in their contracts by the Borden Condensed Milk Company—rules which are now generations old in substance and which really only formulate the principles followed by the founder in 1858—displays the lagging efforts of governmental science to keep pace with the inspired perceptions of genius. But of this I may say more later on, when the time comes to speak of my prying into the contemporary operations of his successors in the business; just at present it is in order to notice the more definitely and demonstrably original scientific discovery, that of the preservation of pure milk in all its purity through the trials and chances of transportation from cow to consumer.

It seems almost incredible, but is absolutely certain, that this anticipator of twentieth-century hygienic methods knew nothing about "germ theories" as such; it is remarkable that in practice he applied those theories more than sixty years ago. To put his whole plan into a few words, he simply proposed to give his customers perfect milk in the same perfect state in which it came from the cow's udder, and to do this by excluding the air from it from the very first moment of its extraction out of the natural source. This logically led him to the vacuum principle of evaporation. And the method of evaporation led to its conversion into a portable form. Others had their own ways of experimenting with so-called granulated milk. His method was, briefly, a real condensation by the removal of superfluous water. The quest for purity led him to the secret of both purity and portability—at least so it seems to me, studying the subject at this distance of time. But the problem was not easily conquered; it revealed one obstacle after another in its practical details, and all these had to be overcome before the inventor reached the point of beginning his struggle for a patent. As an illustration, he was obliged to raise the selling price of his condensed milk from the published, but unprofitable, figure of twenty-five cents per quart in 1858 to forty-eight cents per quart in the early 'sixties. The United States government purchased vast quantities of this preserved milk in cans for use by the Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Professor S. L. Goodale, the expert of the Maine State Board of Agriculture, who was a personal friend of Gail Borden, gives an interesting account of the difficulties which arose in both Great Britain and the



SCENE IN A DAIRY BARN YARD.

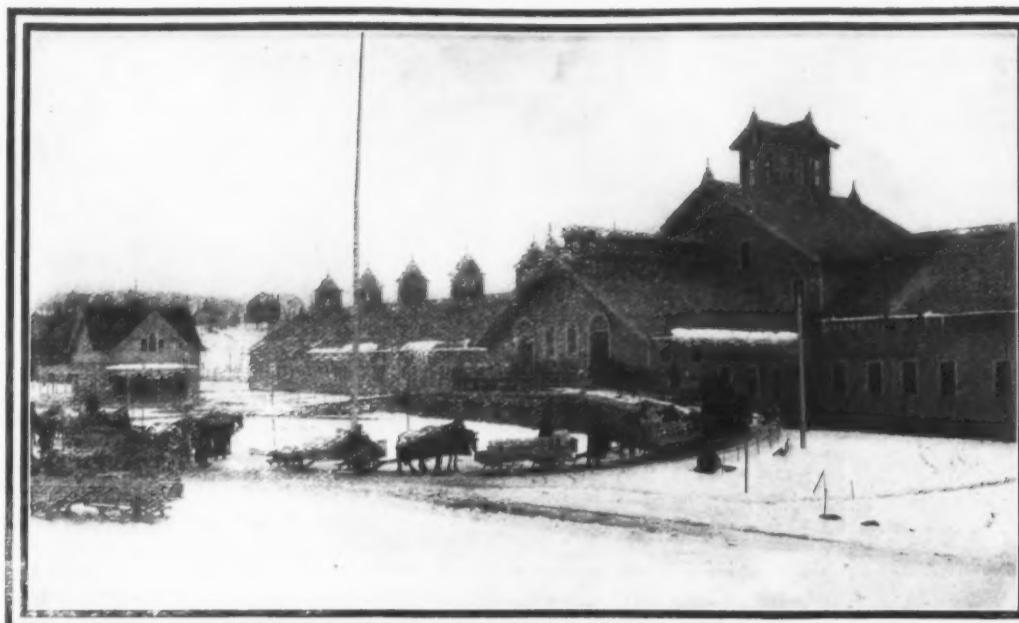
FILLING STERILIZED MILK BOTTLES FOR FAMILY USE.

United States when it was sought to protect the discovery by legal means. The objection raised by the commissioners was not concerned in the least with the claim to originality; it was actually based on the argument that this process was of no particular advantage in the preservation of milk. At length, however, the last barrier in the way of success was thrown down; both the American and the British patents were sealed in 1856, and thereafter, when continued commercial success proved that the projected plan was the golden key of the situation, the only difficulty was to keep unscrupulous and misguided competitors from persuading the world that they, and not Borden, had discovered the way to victory. This last difficulty has now been settled by the declaration of the highest authority known to English-speaking readers, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, that the late Gail Borden was the first to hit upon the evaporating plan of preserving milk.

So much as this I had dug up from the old *LESLIE'S* files and other sources accessible to newspaper men within city limits. I read half a dozen bulletins and reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and there found, in more scientific phraseology, powerful confirmation of my own unsophisticated inference that milk is the most important type of human food. No wonder that babies can thrive on nothing else, and that healthy adults never outgrow the need for milk, if, as one high authority informs me, milk contains all the materials for building flesh, bone, and muscle in the most easily digestible form of all known foods for a normal stomach. I learned wonderful facts about "proteins" and "albumins" from the experts employed by the government and the leading agricultural States of the Union, and marveled at the strictness of the rules which they recommended for the feeding and general care of cows, and then I went down town and asked President William J. Rogers, of the Borden Company, to show me what they were doing. After repeated requests made in person and by telephone, he reluctantly promised to aid me in securing practical information from a working standpoint, and finally granted permission for an inspection on my part of any of the various dairies and plants operated by them in the preparation of milk in its varied forms, including bottled milk, cream, and buttermilk for city supply, condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened), and evaporated cream in cans, and malted milk in glass jars. These requests, seldom, if ever, granted nowadays, were complied with only when it was understood that my motive was to glean wholesome information relative to a wholesome food and for the benefit and enlightenment of such unenlightened members of the human family as might read or learn of it after publication.

The first surprise in this quarter was that at which I have already hinted. The company—the largest of its kind in the world—was not waiting for instructions or recommendations from Washington on the care of cows; on the contrary, it had been leading the way for our legislators and administrators in this direction ever since its beginnings before the Civil War. I was shown a form of contract with the farmers who supply them with their fresh milk in scores of rural districts all over this country, one that has been substantially the same, and strictly adhered to, ever since the time of their founder. Without disrespect to Washington, I should say that they have for many years been instructors of the Department of Agriculture. Not that the Washington or State standards even yet quite equal theirs in severity. In answer to possible queries on that head, I would point to this

THE GREAT PURE-MILK PLANT AT GAIL BORDEN'S BIRTHPLACE.



clause in the farmers' contract previously referred to: "Not to feed the cows on ensilage." A recent Washington bulletin declares ensilage (the partially fermented product of the "silo" system of storing fresh fodder) to be perfectly sound and wholesome food for cattle; the Borden people differ with scientific authorities in this respect based on their knowledge of the subject, and therefore eliminate from their supply ensilage-fed milk. Perhaps here, too, the various authorities will follow the New York lead, as they have in regard to the details of lighting, ventilating, heating, and cleaning for cow stables.

It was a satisfactory result of the inquisitive frame of mind which a chance remark of a companion on the "L" train had aroused in me, that it led me to the great concerns, beginning with the model plant located at Gail Borden's birthplace. I was courteously received by superintendents and managers. I had almost said that the management threw everything open to my inspection, but a regard for strict accuracy checks me at that point; there are processes, or improvements in the details of processes, which they wisely, perhaps, refrained from explaining to a greenhorn. I visited dairies, stables, and milk-houses, and noted the care with which the cows were cared for and fed on the farms, and was also shown the receiving-room, the well-rooms, the bottling-rooms, the cooling-rooms, and the sealing-rooms at several plants, and had every opportunity of noting the almost inconceivable care with which the delicate fluid is guarded from every possible taint, not only of actual dirt or dust, but of atmospheric impurity. No one must use

duced results precisely similar to those brought about in this part of the country. Elgin, as is well known, is famous the world over for the butter she makes, and it may surprise you to learn that the excellence of this butter is due directly to our inventor's efforts of nearly half a century ago. The high standards referred to elsewhere—introduced by him among the farmers and dairymen of the two richest American grazing spots—New York and Illinois—made possible the production of the rich and pure fluid milk required all these years for the making of Elgin and New York State butter.

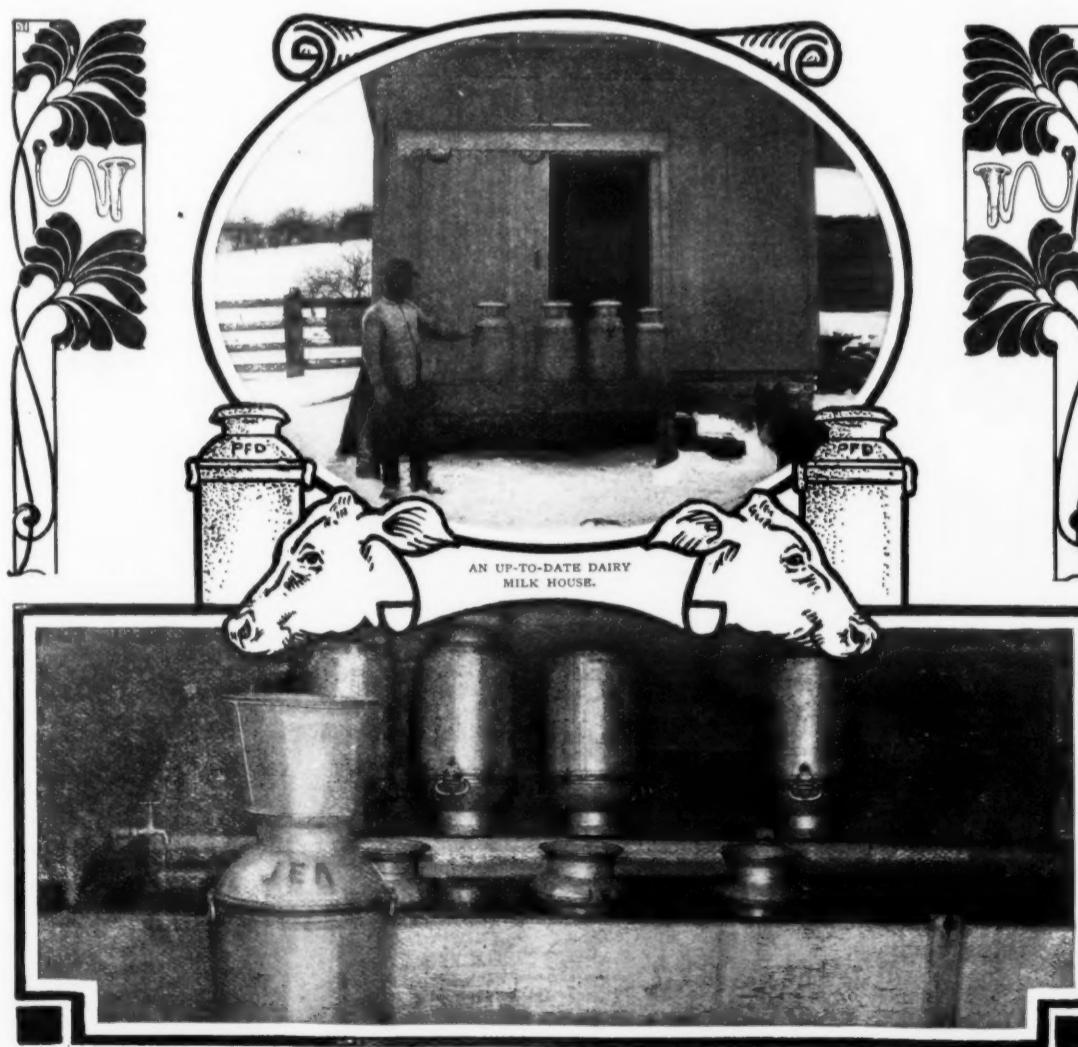
On the whole, speaking as an American, one cannot but be thankful that the enormous importance of pure milk to the health of the millions was recognized so early in the history of our country and by a man so well able to grapple with the difficulties of the situation. It seems well-nigh certain that not only could no other country in the world afford so ample and so excellent a supply of the raw material, but in no other country could that supply be so advantageously treated, whether for shipment in the hermetically-sealed, scientifically-sterilized glass jars, or in the several canned forms. It is certain that nowhere else in the world is the business carried on upon so large a scale, and this fact has an important bearing upon that topic of health with which this discussion began. The application of the present vastness of the practical operations in pure milk is two-fold:

First, that the elaborate precautions would be impossible, in a business sense, for a smaller concern. To take one example, the interests previously referred

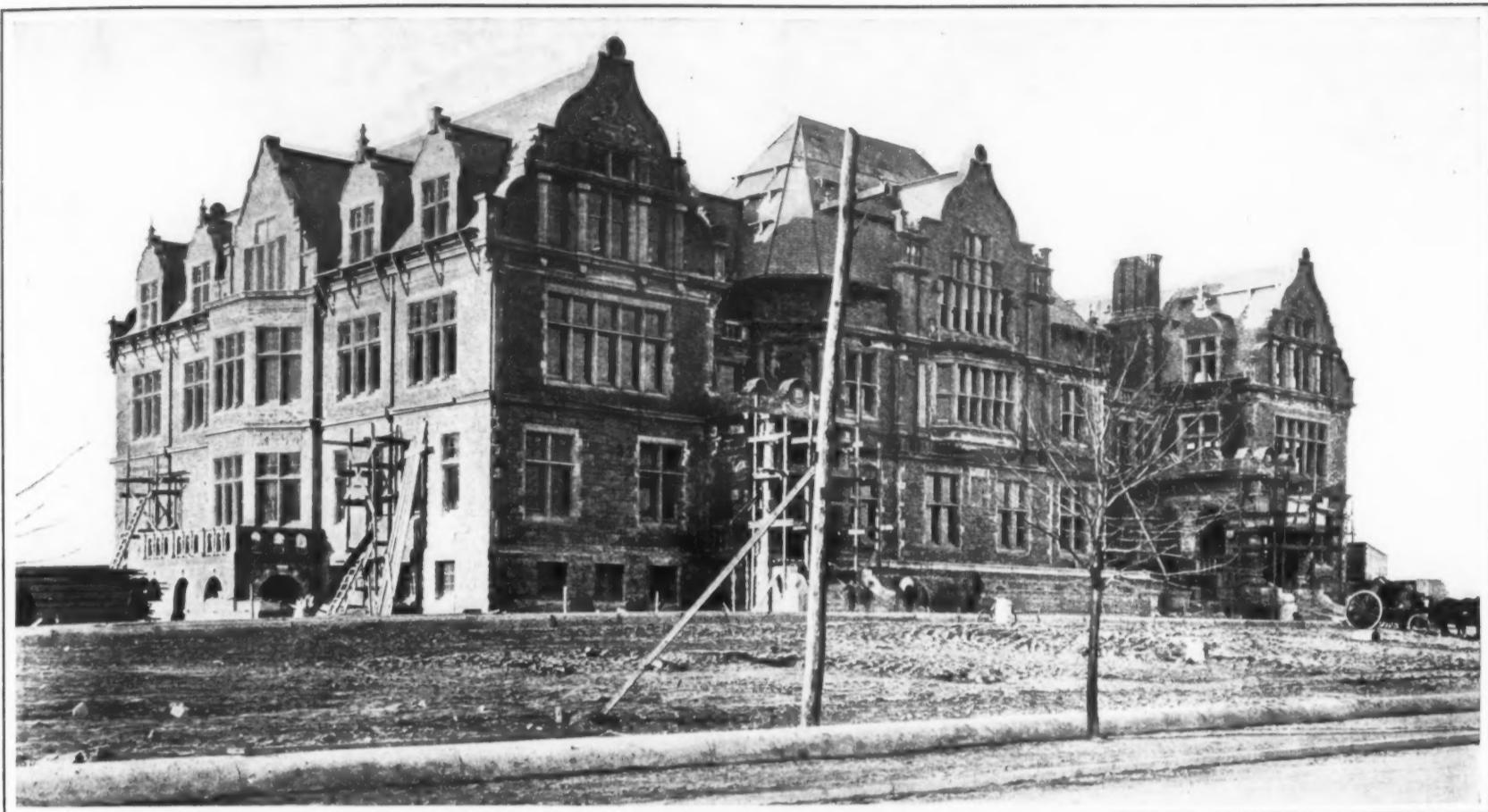
to carry out the humanitarian policy of refusing to use any milk from an infected dairy or community. By infection I mean that a knowledge of an unhealthy cow, of an impure water supply, or illness of any character in the dairyman's family prompts them at once to constantly safeguard the health of millions of people. Due to these unusual precautions, I believe no illness has ever been traceable to this source of supply.

Secondly, the great number—amounting to hundreds of thousands in round numbers—of the cows which supply the brands of milk is in itself an additional guarantee of quality; for scientific experts are now pretty well agreed that the old boast of small families in the country that their family cow supplied them with milk the year round is based upon misinformation in the physiology of milk. In short, so far is the dweller in cities from having cause for such alarm as my friend expressed, that the city man, with an abundant supply of pure milk of all kinds within easy reach, is really, it seems, much better off in respect to this chief article of diet than is his farmer cousin, who depends more upon his own (perhaps unenlightened) resources.

AN UP-TO-DATE DAIRY MILK-HOUSE.



COOLING-ROOM OF A MODERN DAIRY MILK-HOUSE.



A GENEROUS MILLIONAIRE'S LATEST GIFT TO HIS NATIVE TOWN.

NEW AND IMPOSING HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING, COSTING \$750,000, ERECTED BY MR. H. H. ROGERS, THE STANDARD-OIL MAGNATE, AT FAIRHAVEN, MASS., NEARLY COMPLETED, AND RECENTLY DEDICATED INFORMALLY.—Photographed by E. Paul Tighman.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

"A PLAGUE on both your houses," says the man in the auto-car, when he thinks of the Legislatures of the various States and the craze for introducing anti-automobile legislation. The surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding all this legislation, the sport and the industry are growing everywhere, and how much faster they would grow if it were not for all of this sumptuary legislation, no one knows. Some of the country members of the Legislatures regard an automobile as in the same class as the statue of Taraxippus in the Hippodrome at the Olympia, which was said to inspire horses with a "secret terror." Well, the Legislatures will soon adjourn and we will then all know what we have got to face. Hence, for a double reason we welcome the coming of spring with its outdoor attractions.

ERNEST KEELER, who has been selected to drive the big six-cylinder Oldsmobile in the Vanderbilt cup races, is to the Eastern automobile fraternity somewhat of a dark horse, but on the coast he has achieved quite a reputation for his clever and fearless driving. He feels confident that Howard Coffin, chief engineer of the Olds Motor Works, at Lansing, Mich., and designer of the racing-car, will put a machine in his hands that will place itself in the front rank. In general appearance, Keeler is not unlike Lancia, being somewhat stout, but much younger. He has the same cool and steady hand, with plenty of nerve, that characterizes the Italian driver.

ALL THE automobile endurance contests are thrown into the shade by the remarkable performance of Emil Bouhours, of Paris, who rode a bicycle 815 miles and 291 yards in twenty-four hours, at the remarkable average rate of thirty-four miles an hour. When one considers the delay and stops entailed in such a race, it means that for hours the rider must have been pedaling his bicycle at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and sometimes even faster than that. The old record for the time was 634 miles and 57 yards, or about seven hours slower than Bouhours's record. It is true that Bouhours was paced by a motor-cycle, but he rode without a wind-shield, and for a large part of the time he made his own pace. The weather was intensely cold and seriously affected Bouhours in the last four hours of his riding. He says that under better weather and pacing conditions he would be able to cover 1,000 miles in twenty-four hours.

THE AMERICAN Motor League has just issued, for the use of its members, a convenient little automobile hand-book under the title, "Roadside Troubles." It was written by Charles E. Duryea, one of the most skillful and experienced of American automobile experts, and will doubtless be largely circulated. It has twenty chapters, and every page is filled with terse, meaty, and valuable information. Each member of the American Motor League receives a free copy of this book. A printed circular describing the book and its contents will be sent to any person who will address American Motor League, Vanderbilt Building, New York.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

"C. W. C."—I am glad that you called my attention to the fact that I carelessly, in a recent issue, omitted mentioning the Knox car among the air-cooled ones. The Knox cooling system, which is a very good one, is peculiar to itself. Threaded studs are screwed into the walls of the cylinder to afford a close and accurate means of con-

nection.

"M. H."—The best way to prevent excessive lubrication is by the modern way of using mechanical positive-feed lubricators, which deliver the oil in the correct amount to each separate bearing. The amount, of course, varies according to the speed of the motor, and the supply is cut off automatically as soon as the motor stops. By this system the whole oiling device is out of the operator's control, a smoky exhaust is avoided, a great saving of oil is made, and the car will never be *en panne*, owing to dirty sparking plugs.

"A. B. T."—Your query is best answered by a statement recently made by Mr. J. B. Maxwell, the designer of the Maxwell cars, who says that drivers of automobiles, when they find their brakes do not work, should, if the car is going at full speed, withdraw the clutch, then shift the transmission to the second speed, and switch off the electric current, after which the operator should put in the clutch very slowly and carefully, and then the car should come to a standstill, because in this case, on account of the motor and driving-shaft turning over very slowly, the clutch acts as a brake.

"T. H. H."—A two-cell accumulator gives, when fully charged, 4.4 volts, or 2.2 volts per cell, four cells coupled in series giving 8.8 volts, the voltage being unaffected by the size of the cell. The word "series" is a term used to denote the manner in which a number of cells are coupled together to form a battery. To couple up a number of cells in a series, a positive terminal must be connected with the negative of the next, and so on, all the positives being connected to negatives, so there will be one spare terminal of each sign at opposite sides of the battery. To couple up cells, side by side or in a "parallel" way, means, in a four-cell battery, that the four positive terminals would be joined to one common wire leading to the outer circuit, and the four negatives to another wire, the two being connected completing the circuit, and the voltage of the four would be that of one.

"J. D. S."—It is certainly a very handy thing to be able to stop the car and the motor for a few minutes and start it again without

cranking the motor off, and by merely switching on the electric current. This can be done on any multiple-cylinder motor, provided the compression is good, even after an hour's stop. As soon as the car comes to rest, the driver should withdraw the clutch, then slightly accelerate the motor, switch off the current, and at the same time open wide the throttle. The motor then, of course, will be running fairly fast, the cylinders will be cleaned out of all burnt gases, and will be wholly filled with a good, clean charge of explosive mixture, requiring nothing but the electric spark to again start the motor going. Sometimes, however, it may be necessary to rotate the ignition lever backward and forward, so that the contacts of the commutator will be brought together.

"M. M."—The efficiency of non-skid tires lies in the interposition of metal between the rubber and the road, this biting metal preventing side slip. Experience has shown that it is impossible to solidly fasten rivets to rubber or fabric, and hence leather has been employed for this purpose. The leather band must be fixed to the cover; and here the real difficulty arises. The quantity of leather must be as small as possible, because the use of leather heats the tire internally, the leather preventing the radiation of the heat. It is also said that the heavy leather band reduces in a considerable degree the resiliency of the tire. In the new Michelin tire the leather band carrying the rivets is vulcanized in with the rubber cover itself, doing away with solubility difficulties and producing an elastic and non-skid tire. The sides of the tire are the same as an ordinary tire, giving the cover life and play, and also aiding the cooling conditions.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

A Famous Gold Mine in Oregon.

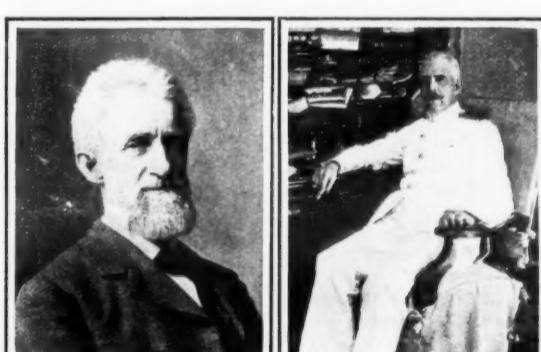
REPORTS FROM Sumpter, Ore., indicate the famous Sullivan vein of the Blue Bird mine at Granite has not yet been reached by the tunnel. Reference was made to this vein, and the richness thereof, in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, March 29th, in the article, "Through the Blue Mountains of Oregon in Winter."

The Sullivan vein known as No. 6 is one of the most noticeable outcropping of high-grade gold ore in Oregon, and crosses from end to end the property of the Blue Bird Consolidated Mining Company.

The Blue Bird tunnel has been working toward this vein for two years, and when it is cut and developed the Blue Bird stock will probably be one of the greatest dividend-earning securities in the Northwest. The tunnel will intersect No. 6 at a depth of about 1,300 feet, and the management expects at least twenty feet of high-value milling ore, the vein widening to the apex where it measures thirty feet.

When the writer was at the Blue Bird in January, there were unmistakable evidences that the drills were then nearing the vein—whenever miners are nearing a big vein water comes into the tunnel in increasing volume, the rock gets softer, and often colors can be panned from what looks like the country rock. All these evidences are present in the breast of the Blue Bird tunnel. Then the natural dip of the vein, as revealed by surface prospect work and the ledge, shows an angle of inclination which would indicate that the 1,800 feet of the tunnel marked the spot of intersection. When this vein is cut into and developed, enough high-grade milling ore will be had to supply the mine with large profits for years to come, and the Blue Bird will be one of the greatest mines in the Northwest.

It's not an unreasonable prediction that at present prices a thousand dollars' worth of Blue Bird stock in two years will be worth two or even three thousand dollars. The Blue Bird property already comprehends extensive development—a mile or more of tunnel and drifts, a one-hundred-ton cyanidizing and milling plant, and all the appurtenances of modern mining. The capitalization of the company is conservative.



PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER, OF HARVARD, THE FAMOUS GEOLOGIST.
Boston Photo News Co.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN KENNEDY, COMMANDING THE U. S. CRUISER "COLORADO."
A. E. Dunn.

Recent Deaths of Persons of Note.

AMONG THE PROMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE RECENTLY DIED ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, dean of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, widely known as a geologist; aged sixty-five years.

Captain Duncan Kennedy, commanding the American cruiser *Colorado*, a brave and efficient naval officer; aged fifty-nine years.

James A. Bailey, the well-known American circus proprietor; aged fifty-nine years.

Richard Garnett, the eminent antiquarian, connected with the British Museum, London; aged seventy-one years.

Cardinal Giuseppe Collegari, of Padua, Italy; aged sixty-five years.

Miss Johnstone Bennett, the popular actress; aged thirty-six years.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Jasper, Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

A N ESTEEMED correspondent writes to Jasper to ask why he did not point out in time, to investors and speculators in Wall Street, the dangers of continuous stringency in the money market at this unusual time. My critical friend cannot have read this department very carefully. If he will refer to my column in the issue of October 19th, 1905, he will find the following state-

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ment: "When money becomes tight, and interest rates advance, we hasten to believe that the stringency is only temporary. So each week during the past month, in their weekly reviews of the situation, financial writers have almost uniformly predicted that money would shortly be easier, and that the bull movement would accordingly begin. Yet money is in demand not only in New York, but in London, Paris, and Berlin."

In the issue of November 2d, I said: "The bull movement in Wall Street, so long predicted and so persistently deferred, will not come in a hurry. It cannot come in a tight money market such as we have been experiencing for the past month or two. We have had bull movements with a tight money market, but they were based upon lower prices, as well as the prosperity of the country."

In the issue of November 16th, I renewed the warning as follows: "The fact that many loans are being made, running over into the new year, at five per cent. ought to be proof sufficient that an easy money market in the immediate future is not anticipated by our bankers. Talk of a bull market, even of the 'creeping' kind, seems, therefore, unwarranted, and will be as long as the stringency in money continues." On December 7th, once more I expressed my honest judgment as follows: "It is clear that cheap money is not expected on this side of the water for several months to come, for time loans are being made for four months at 5 per cent. or thereabouts." It would seem that these should have been sufficiently clear, exact, and decisive to justify the belief that they were at least a hint to money-makers as to what they might expect.

A number of distinguished financiers took the same view of the question. Last November Secretary Shaw, at the time of the money stringency which then prevailed in Wall Street, visited New York, and when he was asked to come to the aid of the money market, he made this significant reply: "If the boys, in playing with matches against orders, should get the house on fire, of course the fire would have to be extinguished. But if they merely burned their fingers, that is their misfortune, and does not call for outside interference." President Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, New York, was also on record last year against the tendency to carry Wall Street speculation too far, and he has recently said substantially what I said in this column months ago, that the stringency in the money market is due not only to over-speculation in Wall Street, but to an excess in speculative ventures in copper and other mining enterprises, in real estate, and in industrial affairs of all kinds. Mr. Hepburn says that, as a result of these speculations, many of them local in character, the money of the interior banks is largely employed at home, and is, therefore, not being sent as surplus balances to New York City.

It is a curious fact that in moments of excitement men always seem to lose their equilibrium. Their good sense does not assert itself. They are moved by the emotion, the passion, or the volition of the moment or the hour. And in Wall Street, while thus bereft of best judgment, they engage in transactions of enormous magnitude upon which their very all may depend. It is only when they are brought to the brink that they realize the depth of the abyss, the warning signs and signals of which, though placed far in advance of the precipice, were passed unnoticed or unseen. It is no secret that the high rates for money, beginning early in fall and continuing through the winter, created uneasiness in the minds of all conservative observers of Wall Street men and methods, and that, had it not been for the diligent and persistent efforts of a few strong financiers of this character, the bull movement, scheduled for the beginning of the new year, might have been inaugurated, only to meet its Waterloo in a March or April panic.

The fact that money is fairly easy everywhere but in Wall Street shows that the great lenders of funds in that centre of financial congestion are acting with deliberation and caution. The first effect of a real and prolonged money stringency is the breaking of pools in manipulated and over-valued stocks.

When banks refuse to loan on these, even as "mixed collateral," they no longer become attractive to the borrower, who thereupon proceeds to sell, most always at a loss. A decline in any class of securities sympathetically depresses the prices of all others, and when this decline happens in conjunction with other depressing influences it assumes a semi-panicky form. But Wall Street panics, as a rule, come unexpectedly. They come because men first lose their heads and then lose their fortunes. They are as senseless as panics that break out in a crowd in an auditorium when some thoughtless or cruel "joker" sends out the cry of "Fire!" when there is no occasion for it. It makes little difference whether there is a fire or not. The excitement is created all the same, and, in most cases, the panic follows.

In Wall Street, panic comes when everybody feels that a boom is on, and that it must continue uninterruptedly. It comes when men are unprepared to meet it and have no way to turn to avert it. One of the best things that could happen to Wall Street is the stringency in money at a time when the market is getting ready to run away with itself. Tight money has brought that sober second thought to many impulsive operators who had not stopped to reason and would not listen to the voice of caution. When the market passes through a period of liquidation, as it must, and reaches a lower and more natural level, talk of a bull movement will be justified. Then, with good prospects for crops, with a settlement of the coal strike, high prices for copper, heavy consumption of iron and steel at profitable prices, and the continued development of our enormous natural resources, upon which the whole world is drawing, the stock market can look for better days to come.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that in some few instances, for special reasons, great strength is shown by certain stocks like Union Pacific, which, it is understood, has a large surplus which must ultimately be divided among its shareholders; Reading, which is earning large profits mainly because of the high price of anthracite coal; and Amalgamated, because of earnings which justify considerably higher dividends, with possibilities of extra ones. But to predicate a boom in all the market on the special strength of a few is a dangerous procedure, for it gives no warning of an advance in stocks that have gone higher than their condition or prospects justify. Hence, the fear of many that a general advance at this time will only invite a disturbance that may become very serious while interest rates are abnormally high. A quiet market would be far better for the present and the future. Conservative banking interests feel in this way, and, therefore, are not aiding the speculative element that seeks to put prices up, and rushes in where angels fear to tread.

"M." Waterbury: I have endeavored to secure a satisfactory report, but have been unable to do so. I regard it as highly speculative.

"T." Beverly, Mass.: While I have no personal knowledge, I hear excellent reports. All such propositions are speculative, of course.

"S." Wilkinsburg, Penn.: I have never seen any of their properties, but those who have, speak well of them. The firm appears to be doing a large business, and none of its clients has ever complained to me.

"F." Jersey City: 1. I do not advise the purchase because I regard it as highly speculative, and very much over-capitalized. 2. You must be a subscriber at the home office, at full rates, to be entitled to the privileges of this department. It ought to be worth it.

"Cheap." Buffalo: 1. American Malt, under the new plan, will pay 4 per cent. on the new stock, and the latter should sell on the basis of other 4 per cent. stocks, namely, between 50 and 60, or better. 2. I would not sacrifice my American Ice Securities stock at present. I think you will ultimately get your price.

"Beginner." Oswego, N. Y.: 1. Du Val, Greer & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange, in excellent standing, and will buy large or small lots of stock for you. 2. If you leave your money on deposit with a broker of the best class he pays you interest, and also gives you a check-book, so that you can draw checks against your surplus funds.

"Himwood": 1. It all depends on how much of a profit a man looks for. Some operate to take a profit of 1 per cent. quickly, and expect to repeat the operation from day to day. Others prefer to hold stocks for a long period and a substantial rise, and buy and sell accordingly. 2. Brokers increase their rate of interest if money becomes higher for any length of time.

"K." Chicago: 1. American Can preferred, I am told by one of its leading owners, is meeting competition in the customary way, by making a hard fight to control the business even at a small profit. To this end it is putting its surplus earnings into new factories. I am told that its position is constantly growing stronger, and that its earnings are satisfactory, and that its future will bring even better results. As to dividends, I was unable to secure any more satisfactory answer than that they would depend upon the earnings. I have not heard, however, that dividends were to be passed. 2. B. R. T. is strongly held by a powerful combination on Wall Street, and for that reason short sales are dangerous.

Continued on page 405.

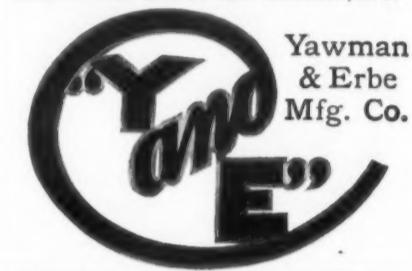
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 404

"T..." St. Louis: 1. I know none of the parties but I have heard good reports concerning them and their property. 2. M. K. and T. preferred would be a purchase if the 4 per cent. dividends were assured. Only insiders know whether the declaration was made in order to sell the stock. If dividends were assured, the price would be higher. There is greater solidity behind New York Ontario and Western. 3. Not to old subscribers.

"C..." Galveston, Tex.: 1. Under the readjustment plan of American Malting, the old preferred will receive 62 per cent. of new preferred, and the old common 44 per cent. in new common. The stock sold on the exchange is the old, and when this is turned in to the reorganization committee, certificates, entitling it to the new stock, are issued. The new stock is not listed, and no quotations are given. It will be sold on the exchanges in the regular way. The new preferred will be entitled to 4 per cent. dividends until next Fall, with 6 per cent. thereafter, cumulative from October 1st last. The preferred stock will also have preference as to assets, which is a valuable consideration that the old preferred did not have. 2. As there are less than \$3,000,000 of American Ice Securities as issued, the interest requirement is less than \$180,000 per year. Last year the company earned nearly \$500,000, and it was not regarded as a good year. While these bonds are not gilt-edged, they are not dear when compared with other securities of their character. 3. The first dividend on Corn Products Refining preferred of 13-4 per cent. ought to be declared in June. I am told that the company is now earning more than enough to pay this dividend, but no action has been taken on the matter, and none will be for some little time to come.

Continued on page 406.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 405.

"George," Pottsville: I think well of the N. Y. and Lackawanna R. R. Terminal is. The guarantee ought to be quite sufficient.

"Cunningham": Usually such mysterious tips on a stock are intended simply to help some one to sell it at advancing figures. Unless you have better information, it will not justify the purchase.

"M.," Somerville, N. J.: I know nothing about it, and have endeavored to get a satisfactory report, but without success. It seems to have some friends and a good many promoters.

"D.," Oneida, N. Y.: I have not seen the property, but understand that it is promising, and is being worked to advantage. Of course it must be speculative, as all such properties are.

"Globe": I think well of C. C. C. and St. L., selling around par and paying 4 per cent. Ultimately, it ought to pay considerably more. It is a Vanderbilt road.

"B.," Boston: Very little is known concerning it. The reports are meagre, but it is believed to offer a fair chance for speculation, mostly because the price seems low. The management is quite active and aggressive.

"S.," Macon, Ga.: The Great Caribou Gold Company, with its enormous capital stock of \$2,000,000, and so little to show for it, does not strike me as a particularly attractive proposition from the investment standpoint.

"J.," Yonkers: I would not sacrifice my American and Leather common at a loss. If the general prosperity of the leather trade continues the company will profit by it. Its absorption by the Central Leather will probably be on a profitable basis for both companies.

"Blitz": The leading officers of American Can, and some of the heaviest shareholders, who advised their friends to purchase it all last year, say that they have not disposed of any of their holdings, and that the company is constantly strengthening its position.

"Century": The balance sheet of the American Nickel Company is about as unsatisfactory as could be made. Who puts a valuation on the real estate and the various other properties, which are all lumped in the single item of nearly \$5,000,000? Has any independent expert given his figures? What are the earnings, and how are dividends ever to be paid on the enormous capitalization?

"X.," Butte, Mont.: 1. When Greene Copper sold several points below its present price I said it was attractive. The higher it goes, the less attractive it becomes. Compared with other copper stocks, it is still at a reasonable figure, but I am not advising purchases in this market at present. 2. Mexico Con. has evidently been skillfully manipulated for an advance. If I had a profit I would take it. 3. Advise me whenever anything in that line occurs worthy of note.

"B.," New York: 1. If one is unfamiliar with the stock market, and has small earnings, he had better keep the latter in a savings bank, where he is sure of his interest. 2. I do not regard it as worthy of notice, because it attacks the good and the bad indiscriminately. 3. I would not put my hard-earned money in any such proposition as you refer to. The best way is to buy something of which you have at least a little knowledge. Otherwise you are merely gambling.

"F.," St. Louis: 1. The value of Manhattan Transit is problematical. It has an old tunnel franchise and a few tangible assets, and is in the hands of manipulators who are masters of the art, but who have little conscience. It has sold as high as 20 and as low as 1, and is therefore nothing but a gamble. 2. I have frequently said that American Car and Foundry common represents nothing but water, and while it may be earning dividends now, it will not earn them when the boom in railroad-equipment supplies is over. There are signs of its subsidence. 3. I called attention to the strength of U. S. Cast Iron Pipe when it sold at less than half present price. That was the time to have bought. There is talk of increased dividends, but these dividends cannot last.

"S.," Maryland: 1. Lincoln used to say that it is never safe to swap horses while crossing a stream. The one thing needed to put New York Transportation securely on its feet is the construction of a successful gasoline or electric motor bus, adapted to the crowded traffic of New York streets where the New York Transportation has exclusive and valuable franchises. It seems absurd to believe that mechanical ingenuity will not overcome the difficulty. 2. Col. Industrial guaranteed 5¢ cover all the property of that company, and are secured also by deposit of over \$12,000,000 of the debentures of 1901, and the issues of securities of subsidiary companies. 3. Yes; I think Wisconsin Central suffers from the fear of over-extensions, yet the property is a good one, and is in a prosperous and growing territory. 4. I regard them favorably.

"Anxious": I would not sacrifice them at present. Republic Iron and Steel common, it is said, will be put on a dividend-paying basis to enable the heavy holders to unload. It might be well to get out just before the dividends are declared, if that is the case, and if a dividend should be announced. The Erie is profiting by the continued high prices of anthracite coal, and the road is being strengthened and developed by the liberal use of new capital, for the purpose of making it take its place as one of the principal trunk lines from New York to Chicago. It is generally believed that it will have a close working arrangement ultimately with the New York Central and Pennsylvania. Recent disclosures regarding U. S. Rubber have not been calculated to inspire confidence in its future. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"R.," Cabot, Vt.: 1. Chicago Great Western common has a par value of \$100. While the bonded obligations of the company are light, it has a heavy issue of 4 per cent, debentures, and as the preferred B is entitled to 5 per cent, annual dividends in preference to the common stock, and as the latter has been enormously increased in volume of late, there is little about it that is attractive. In a bull market it is sometimes active and strong, but the common is a good way from the possibility of dividends. 2. The adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Chicago Union Traction, has driven that stock down to very low figures. The circulation of a report that the common shares, selling around \$6 to \$7, were to be assessed \$10 per share, appealed to me to have been sent out for the purpose of further depressing the stock. Many active speculators bought the common and preferred on the slump, believing that, with patience, they would get a good reward. The situation is complicated, but the fact that the strongest financial interests in the country are loaded with the property has strengthened the belief that they will manage to pull it out on a satisfactory basis, no matter how much time it may take. 3. It is said that the leather trust has been anxious to secure control of American Hide and Leather, and to that end has not hesitated to aid in depressing the price of the latter. No confirmation of this report is obtainable. It may be mere Wall Street talk.

"D. H.," Saugerties: 1. Dominion Copper, I am told by one of its leading officers, is getting in excellent shape to develop large earnings if the high

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prices of copper are maintained. I regard both Dominion Copper and White Knob Copper as offering good speculative opportunities. 2. Colonel Greene, who is the leading owner and promoter of Greene Gold-Silver, insists that the property will demonstrate its value. There is no doubt that he is devoting much of his time and means to this end. 3. The capital of New York Transportation is \$5,000,000, par \$20. It earned last year between 11-2 and 2 per cent. on the capital stock, though no dividends are declared. The earnings showed an encouraging increase over those of the preceding year. 4. The management of American Can is devoting all the surplus earnings to improvements. No increase in the dividends is, therefore, likely. 5. Micmac Gold seems to be in the hands of good manipulators. 6. Corn Products preferred, being entitled to 7 per cent, cumulative dividends, will be cheap around \$80 if it meets the dividend requirement. The officers of the company say it is doing so, but they will not predict what the quarterly dividend in June will be. 7. Having suggested the purchase of Amalgamated Copper, when it sold around 70, on advices that seemed to be authentic, I am not naturally so bullish on it when it sells considerably over par, though I am still advised that the 8 per cent, dividends may finally be established if the price of copper keeps up. 8. New York Ontario and Western. 9. Very favorable, I am told.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1906. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

NOW THAT all persons officially connected with the big life-insurance companies, from the president down to the office-boys, have been "roasted," more or less, for their shortcomings, and some of them roasted more than brown, let the policy-holders come in for a little warming up, too. At one session of the Armstrong committee, when Mr. Hughes had a Mutual Reserve official on the rack, it was brought out that a certain kind of policies issued by that company were so ambiguous in their provisions about assessments that unless a policy-holder applied his best mind to the subject he could not tell what was expected of him. Mr. Hughes read a policy issued in 1896 for \$10,000. There was no statement on the face of the policy to indicate that special assessments might be charged. On the second page, however, the Mutual Reserve vice-president, who was on the stand, pointed out a provision that the company might charge the regular stated premium, "or any multiple or ratio thereof, as the executive committee might determine." This ambiguous section on which Mr. Hughes rang the changes, the witness conceded, was the only warning the policy-holder might have had of the right of the company to levy as many assessments as its officials decided were necessary, and the only limitation on them was that they should in every case be "multiples or ratios" of the regular assessment.

Perhaps this is hardly a fair example of obtuseness on the part of the policy-holders, but it may serve as a text for a little preaching on that subject. No matter how cheaply or how efficiently an insurance company may be managed, or how clearly its policies may be drawn, the policy-holder is not absolved from the obligation to learn of the exact nature of the contract into which he enters when he signs his name and pays his fee. Common sense, to say nothing of ordinary business prudence, should dictate this much. It is always the height of folly to "go it blind" in any transaction where important financial interests are at stake, and never more so than in the case of an insurance policy where the beneficiaries are women and children.

"B.," New York: Address the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J. A direct application would be the easiest method, no matter to which company you might apply.

"D.," Fulton: I do not regard it, by any means, as among the best. One of the safest and most conservative of the New England companies, and one that has always yielded the most satisfactory returns, is the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield.

"B.," Birmingham, Ala.: 1. The recent insurance investigation led to the indictment of some of the officers of the company to which you allude. That is, perhaps, a sufficient answer to your inquiry. 2. The president of the Mutual Reserve, New York, is F. A. Burnham.

"Questioner": One swallow does not make a summer, neither does one single instance indicate an average or a real situation. I have no doubt that if you will consult with any agent of any of the other companies, and especially of the Massachusetts Mutual, the demonstration will be made perfectly satisfactory and complete. Obviously, in the limitations of my department, I cannot go into the matter in *extenso*, but you can do this yourself as you are the particularly interested party.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRED FUNSTON,
Commanding the United States troops
guarding the stricken city.

VAN NESS AVENUE, WHERE COSTLY RESIDENCES WERE BLOWN UP WITH CANNON AND DYNAMITE FOR A MILE TO STAY THE FLAMES.

THE PACIFIC COAST'S APPALLING VISITATION

THE GREATEST calamity that has ever befallen the Pacific coast was the earthquake which visited many of the cities and towns of California on April 18th, working havoc and death wherever its force was felt. The chief intensity of the disaster was experienced in the city of San Francisco, where the seismic disturbance and the fire resulting from it destroyed property valued at \$200,000,000, caused the loss of 1,000 lives, injured a host of persons, and rendered 100,000 to 200,000 men, women, and children homeless. Some 30,000 buildings in the metropolis were totally or partially destroyed, the flames doing far more damage than the earthquake-shocks, and threatening the entire city with destruction. Fully ten square miles of thickly-built-up territory was burned over. One of the features of the catastrophe was a tidal wave which inundated the low-lying section, adding its quota to the work of destruction.

The first shock in San Francisco occurred at 5:13 A. M., and it was followed by another five minutes later. Subsequent fainter tremors hardly counted in the catastrophe. When the tremblings began most of the people were still asleep. Rudely awakened by the cracking and collapsing of their dwellings, they rushed into the streets in their night attire, panic-stricken and with cries of alarm. They were met by showers of falling bricks, cornices, and portions of the walls of buildings, and many were thus crushed to death or badly hurt. Those who remained indoors generally fared better than those who had fled outside, but in numerous instances inmates of buildings were killed at once by the fall of the latter or pinned in the débris and roasted alive in the conflagration that ensued. It is an interesting fact that modern structures—even sky-scrappers—with steel frames, were less affected by the earthquake than old-fashioned buildings.

The breaking out of flames in different parts of the city greatly increased the horror of the situation. The seismic shocks had burst the water mains and entirely cut off the water supply, leaving the firemen without efficient means of battling with the fire. The latter spread rapidly, being fanned by a strong wind, and the task of fighting it appeared simply hopeless. The only method that could be employed to check the flames was to blow up a building here and there with dynamite, but this proved far from effectual. Market Street, the main business thoroughfare, was the centre of the most seriously devastated district. The shattered buildings on both sides of it, including many of the most important commercial establishments, were swept by the consuming element, which also raged at will on many adjacent streets. The burning of the buildings furnished an awe-inspiring spectacle, and it was watched by vast crowds of sorrowful and wailing people. Immense volumes of smoke rose up by day, while at night the whole sky was illuminated.

As soon as possible after the shocks had occurred the police, the firemen, and willing citizens hastened to the work of rescue. Hundreds of injured and dead were removed from the ruins before the latter were ignited, but only a portion of those buried in the débris could be reached, the remainder being incinerated. General Funston, commanding the Department of California, ordered out 2,000 Federal soldiers from the Presidio and Angel Island to patrol the streets, protect property, and prevent vandals from robbing the dead. Several thieves caught in the act were shot by Uncle Sam's men. State troops also were sent on duty and the city was placed under martial law. Mayor Schmitz and other public officials made every effort possible to meet the requirements of the situation; the saloons were all closed; a committee of safety was organized, and the task of caring for the injured and the homeless was energetically taken hold of.

Throughout the city scenes of desolation were witnessed. Besides the sight of demolished and burning buildings, streets strewn with débris, improvised morgues filled with bodies, and temporary hospitals crowded with patients, there were heartrending exhibitions of human misery in the parks and squares. There those who were fortunate were packed into tents, but thousands of hungry and wretched people huddled together in the open air. Persons who could do so fled from the city, but it was difficult to do this, for the street-car lines had been put out of commission and the railway service was interrupted. The telegraph service, too, was greatly impeded, and even the sending of messages to distant friends was impossible.

General Funston promptly appealed to the Federal government for aid for the sufferers. Congress, besides adopting a resolution of sympathy, voted that military tents and rations be furnished to the necessities of Californians. President Roosevelt sent dispatches expressing his grief at the calamity, and offering whatever assistance he could render. Proffers of help also rushed in from the mayors and prominent residents of the leading cities of the Union. The senate at Albany, N. Y., passed a resolution of condolence, and benefits for the sufferers were immediately arranged for by theatre managers in New York. The whole nation showed itself profoundly distressed by the terrible affliction of the people of San Francisco.

The principal damage was done in that part of the city reclaimed from the bay and devoted to business purposes. Shipping, as well as buildings along the water front, suffered severely. The blowing up of a gas-house was one cause of the conflagration. Among the most important edifices either destroyed or badly damaged by earthquake or fire, or both, were the following: The \$7,000,000 City Hall; the nineteen-story Spreckels building, the tallest in San Francisco, in which were the offices of the *Call*; the *Examiner's* building; the Palace, and other hotels; the best theatres, including the Grand Opera House, the Orpheum, the Majestic, and the Columbia; St. Ignatius's Church and college, the greatest Jesuit institution in the world (costing \$2,000,000); the Postal Telegraph building; the Western Union Telegraph building; the Cliff House, the city's chief pleasure resort, which was carried into the sea; the Merchants Exchange building, in which were the executive offices of the Southern Pacific Company; the Southern Pacific sheds on the long wharf, one of the most important shipping points on the bay; the post-office; the Mutual Life building, a model of architectural beauty; the Union Ferry station; the Monadnock office-building; the Academy of Sciences; the Crocker-Walworth building; the Phelan building, and General Funston's army headquarters; the Albert Pike Memorial Temple of Scottish Rite Masons; the Parrott building, in which were the chambers of the State Supreme Court, and a big department store; many costly residences on Nob Hill; and the great Mills building, the most expensive structure in San Francisco.

The fire-insurance companies were hit hard by the catastrophe, the aggregate of their losses being estimated at \$100,000,000. While some of the policies contained a clause exempting the companies from liability on account of damage "occurred by earthquake," it is the intention of the managers not to insist on this exemption, but to pay for every building burned.

The earthquake's ravages outside of San Francisco also were very serious, although dwarfed by the wreck and ruin wrought in that city. Oakland, across the bay, suffered considerable property damage, but no lives were lost there. At Salinas \$2,500,000 damage was done, including the wrecking of the \$1,500,000

Spreckels sugar refinery, but nobody was killed. Santa Rosa was almost completely wrecked, 200 persons perishing and 10,000 being made homeless. St. Agnes's insane-asylum, near Santa Clara, containing 700 patients, collapsed, killing 270 persons. San José reports much damage to property and fifty human victims, while at Palo Alto all the Leland Stanford, Jr., University buildings but two were demolished, and several persons were killed and injured. Many other places also bear the marks of the dread visitation.

The explanation of this fearful earth convulsion, given by most scientists who have expressed an opinion, is that it was caused by contraction of the globe's surface, due to cooling of the interior. Few connect it with the eruption of Vesuvius, although it is a curious fact that all the recent notable volcanic and seismic disturbances have been manifested within a belt bounded by lines a little north of the fortieth, and a little south of the thirtieth, parallel. These events were the earthquakes in Formosa, southern Italy, Caucasia, and California, the eruption of Vesuvius, with attendant quakes, and the eruption of Mount Palma, in the Canary Islands. There was also an eruption of Vesuvius in 1872, when the last previous earthquake in California involving loss of life occurred. Professor R. S. Starr, of Cornell University, thinks that the trouble in California may recur in the near future, as the Coast Range Mountains are "growing"; that is to say, the coast is gradually rising to a greater height above the sea level. The earthquake is regarded by him and others as a matter of rock movement below the surface caused by mountain growth. On the other hand, Dr. J. W. Holland, head of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, believes that the Pacific coast is in danger of subsidence.

Scientific interest attaches to the fact that the forces which produced the disaster in California made themselves felt at places remote from that State. Earth tremors were detected and recorded by seismographs at Washington, Albany, and elsewhere in the United States, and even so far away as Vienna in Europe. At Washington the instrument was so strongly influenced that the indicator passed off the record sheet for about three minutes. The course of the earthquake was clearly shown to be from east to west, the culmination being at the Pacific coast. Professor John M. Clarke, State geologist at Albany, N. Y., says that the seismographic records indicate tremendous disturbances at the centre of the earth.

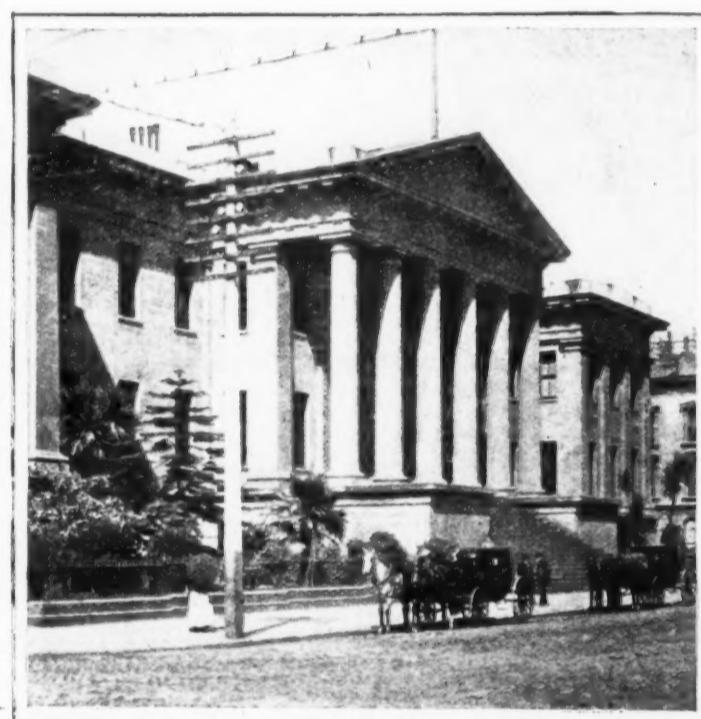
This was the most terrible disaster of its sort in the United States. Nearly 7,000 seismic disturbances in all parts of the world are recorded in Mallet's earthquake catalogue, but only a small proportion of these have affected the northern part of this hemisphere. Only three of grave importance have occurred in this country. An earthquake at San Juan Capistrano, Cal., in 1812, killed fifty persons, and in 1872 a series of shocks in the Inyo valley, California, caused considerable loss of life and property. In 1886, Charleston, S. C., was visited by an earthquake which killed fifty persons and destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property. California, however, has been subject to many minor tremors. In the thirty-six years between 1850 and 1886 there were 514 light seismic disturbances in the entire State and 254 in San Francisco alone. A shock in 1898 did much damage in San Francisco, but it did not result in loss of life. The fire phase of the recent calamity overtops everything of that description in the history of the nation. San Francisco has before suffered from big fires—viz., in 1849, to the amount of \$1,000,000, a big sum then; twice in 1850, when the loss each time was \$3,000,000; and in 1851, when \$7,000,000 went up in flame. But on this occasion she has broken all the records.

Chinatown. Telegraph Hill.



Oakland Ferry Terminal shows where Market Street terminates. From this ferry

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY.—C.

SCENE ON THE WATER FRONT, SAN FRANCISCO.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.THE UNITED STATES MINT, SAVED WITH ITS \$39,000,000 IN BULLION.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.THE CITY HALL, BUILT AT A COST OF \$7,000,000.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE MILLION-DOLLAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL OF LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.



THE MILLS BUILDING, THE LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.



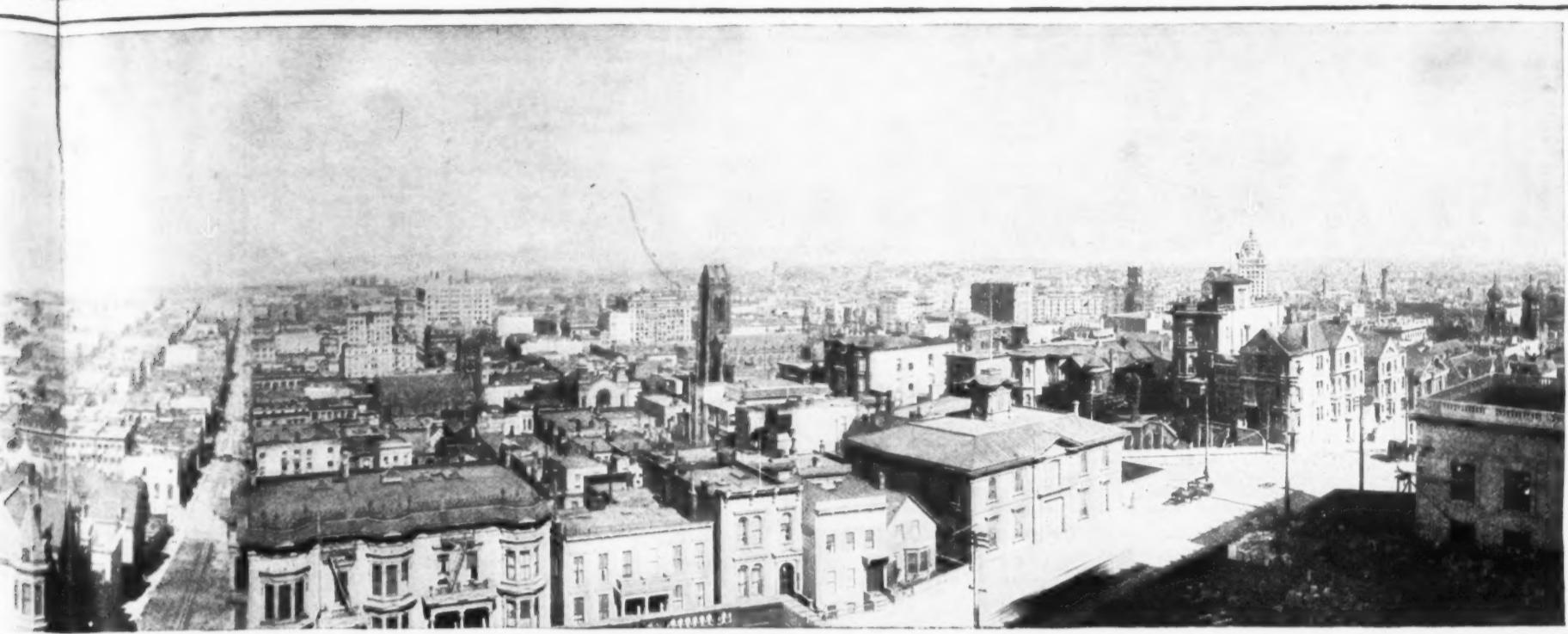
THE GREATEST AND MOST APPALLING DISASTER IN
STATELY BUILDINGS WHICH WERE WRECKED OR DAMAGED IN THE EARTHQUAKE WHICH

S WEEKLY

island, between S. F. and Oakland. Ferry Terminal.

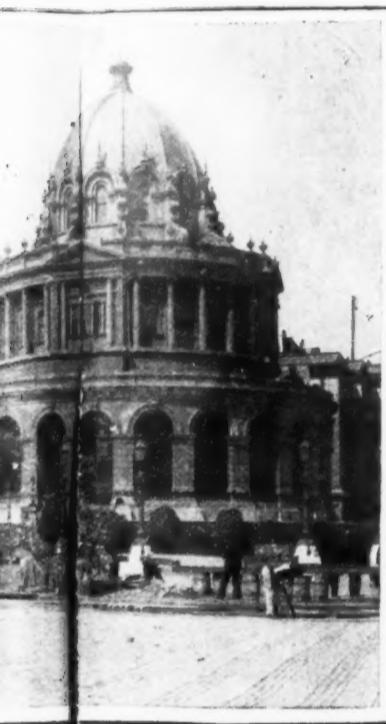
Grace Church.

Chronicle Building. Spreckels ("Call") Building.

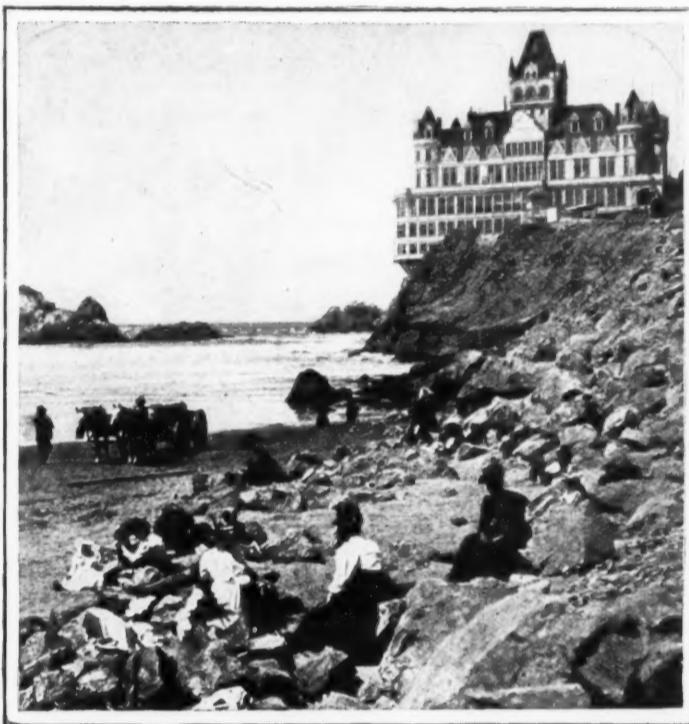


From this fire the fire extended along Market Street, completely across the city, to the right of the picture. All this section comprising the business centre of the city was burned. Lofty Spreckels ("Call") building on right is on Market Street.

TOWARD THE BAY.—Copyright, 1905, by the Detroit Photographic Company.



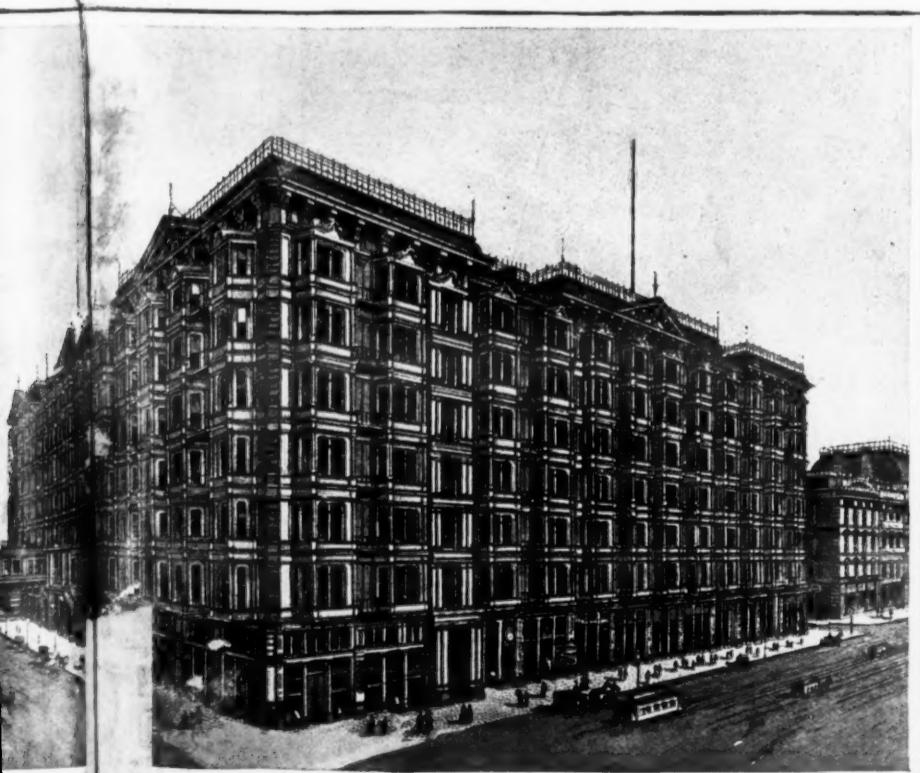
BUILT AT COST OF \$7,000,000.
ight, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS, FROM THE BEACH.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



UNION SQUARE, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WHICH THE FIRST FIRES STARTED.
From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

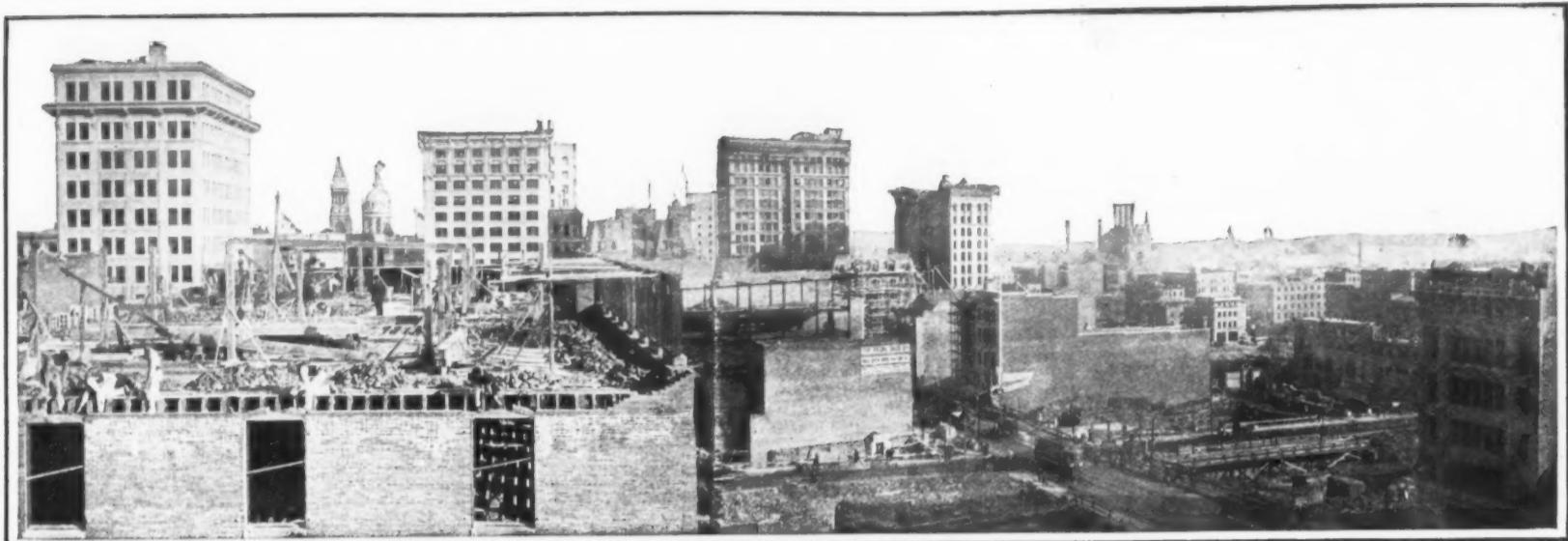


THE PALACE HOTEL, THE MOST FAMOUS IN CALIFORNIA.



RAG-PICKERS' ALLEY, A TYPICAL STREET IN CHINATOWN.

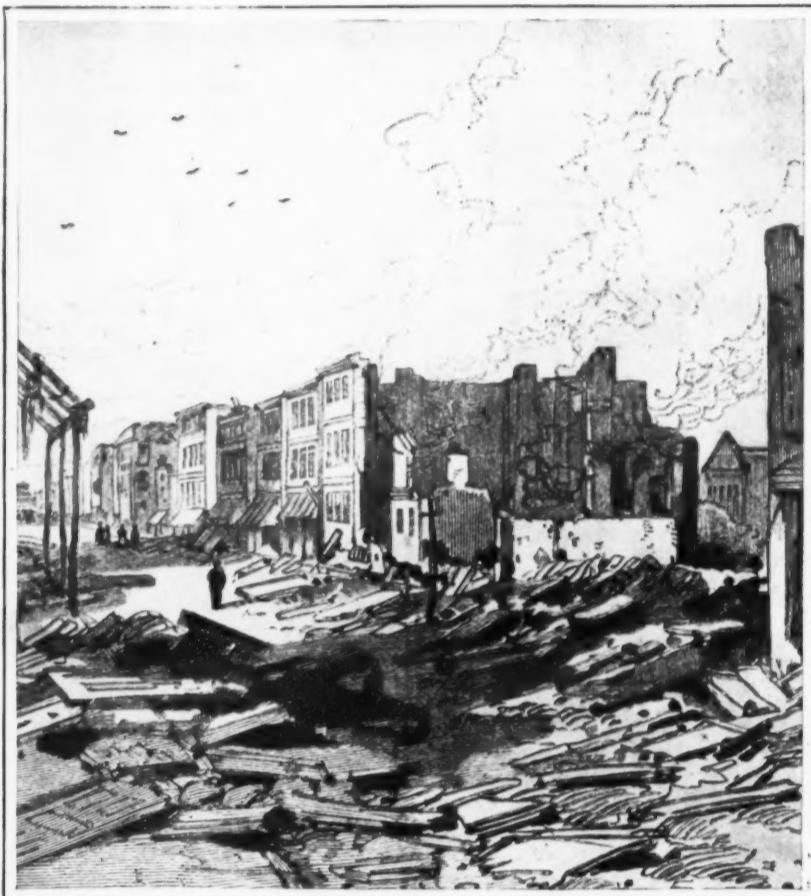
STEP IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
WHICH, WITH THE UNCHECKED FIRE FOLLOWING IT, PRACTICALLY DESTROYED SAN FRANCISCO.



THE BURNED DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE, DOTTED WITH HUNDREDS OF WORKMEN REMOVING DEBRIS.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, July 14th, 1904, and copyrighted.*



THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE—TERRIFIED CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE BURNING BRIGGS HOUSE.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, October 21st, 1871, and copyrighted.



AFTER THE CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE—RUINS LEFT BY THE FIRE IN KING STREET.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September 18th, 1886, and copyrighted.



AFTERMATH OF THE GALVESTON HURRICANE—WRECKED FRAME HOUSES AT ALVIN, TEXAS.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September 22d, 1900, J. I. Phillips.*

FORMER GREAT DISASTERS WHICH HAVE OVERTAKEN AMERICAN CITIES.
THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE WAS MORE DESTRUCTIVE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY THAN ANY ONE OF THESE.



A DIFFERENCE.

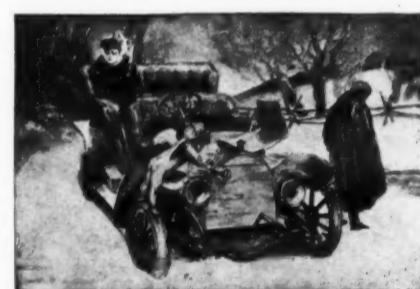
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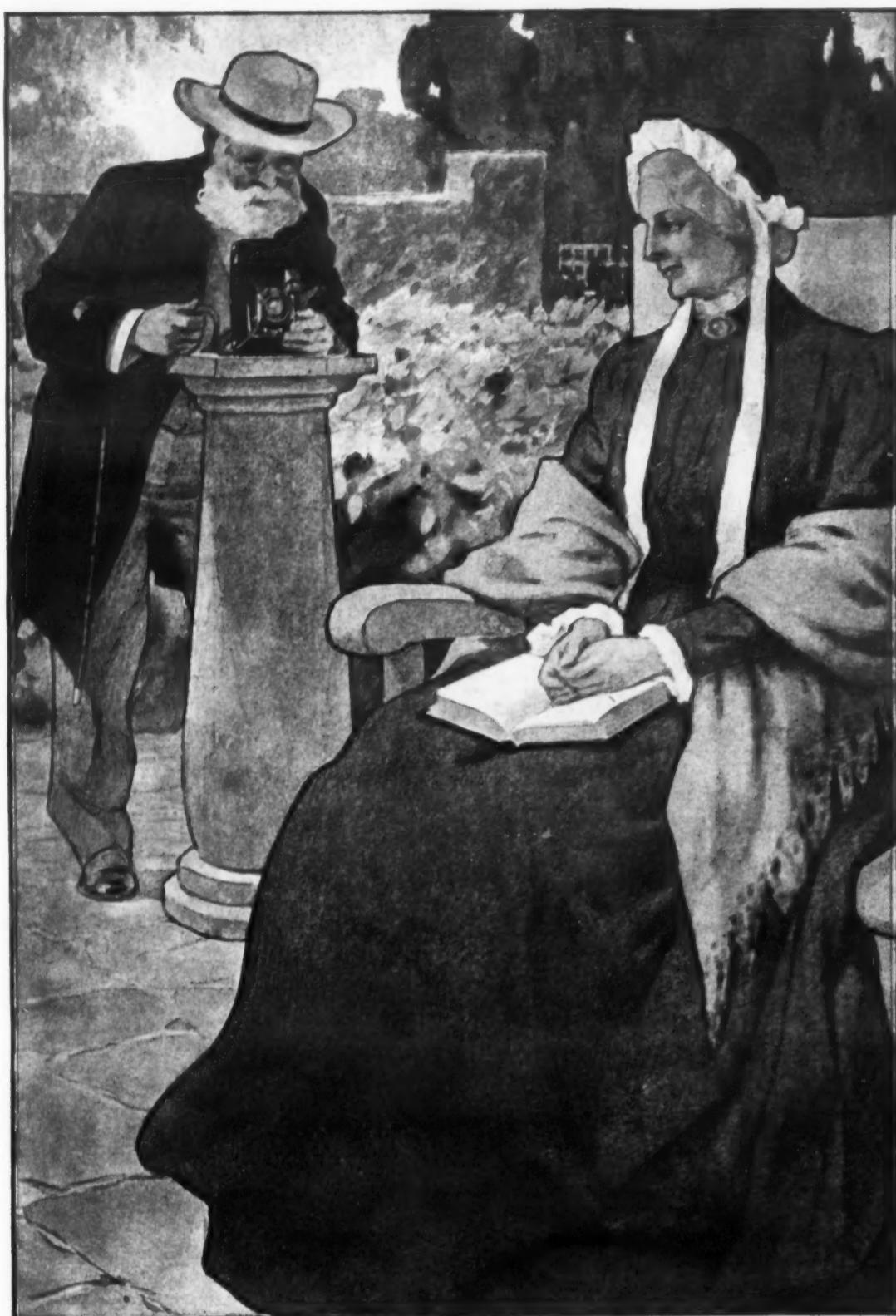
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